THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK. DIXON, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1891. NUMBER 2455

ROOM FOR HOLIDAY GOODS

In order to make room for a carload of Holiday goods, we reduce prices on many lines of goods in order to close them out that we may have the desired room to display our elegant stock of christmas goods. Ladies' fine wool hose 25c, former price 35c; Ladies' fine wool hose 35c former price 45c; Men's heavy wool socks 25c, former price 35c. Ladies' Bearer Shawls $3.50, former price $5.00. Ladies' Velvet Shawls $5.00, former price $7.50. Misses' cloaks $3.00, former price $5.00. Misses' cloaks $6.00, former price $8.50 Bed Comforts 95c each, former price $1.25. Bed Comforts $1.25 each, former price $1.50. 35c quality floor Oil Cloth 25c a yard. Heavy Red Twill Flannel 25c, former price 35c. Ladies' heavy Flannel Skirts 95c each, former price $1.25. Mens' heavy Flannel Shirts $1.00 each, former price $1.35. Mens' heavy best lined Overshoes $1.00 a pair. Ladies' good quality Rubbers 25c a pair. Special Sale. Cold weather bargains. Your opportunity.

S. G. Austin & Co.

IT IS A FACT!

S. S. DODGE,

—THE—

LEADING JEWELER,

Carries the Largest and Finest Assortment of

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry

—AND—

Silverware.

And Sells at Lowest Cash Prices

Corner Hennepin-ave and Main-st.

HEAD-QUARTERS

—FOR THE—

Best and Cheapest Lamps

—IN LEE COUNTY.—

TILLSON & HAYDEN,

116 Galena-Ave. Dixon, Ills.

GO TO THE

Candy Kitchen

—FOR—

MERINGUES.
MACCAROONS.
SALTED ALMONDS.
SALTED PEA NUTS.
MALAGA GRAPES.
CONCORD GRAPES.
FLORIDA ORANGES.
FRESH CANDIES.
BULK OYSTERS.

Geo. K. Reynolds.

THOSE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

Says he—"O, I spent too much money on Christmas presents last year and can't stand it this year."

Says I—"Well, that's the reason why you should buy your Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware at Wendel's, to save money and get the very best goods. Remember, no fancy prices.

Says he—"Well."

Says I—"Drop in."

160 Galena Avenue.

GRAND CHARTER OAK STOVE LEADS ALL OTHERS

KENNEDY & BOWMAN

—Headquarters for—

Hardware and Tinware

FINE TOOLS A SPECIALTY!

Repairing Promptly and Neatly Executed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelery

—FOR—

Holiday Presents

Best assortment in Dixon and at Lowest Prices.

COME AND BE CONVINCED

I Will Save You Money

THEO. RUST.

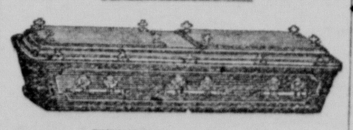
Main Street, No 3. Jeweler.

BAXTER BROS.,

FUNERAL DIRECTORS,

—AND—

PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.



With complete stock of funeral supplies If you favor us with a portion of your patronage we will give satisfaction. Office open day and night No. 12, East First-st., opposite Gaffney's livery stable.

PAUL G. BAXTER,
BERT B. BAXTER.

Wedding Bells

W. C. McGinnis, son of Mr and Mrs. J. L. McGinnis, who reside three miles east of this city, was on Tuesday married to Miss Lizzie Hodge. The ceremony was held at the home of the bride, near Milledgeville, at eight o'clock in the evening, Rev. Gruber of the Methodist church officiating. The house was beautifully trimmed with autumn leaves and pine boughs. Sixty-five guests were entertained with a beautiful wedding supper, all neighbors and relatives of the bride. An aunt of the bride, Mrs. Hileman, was there from Clinton, Iowa, and the groom was accompanied from this city by his mother, Mrs. J L McGinnis; sisters, Misses Mabel and Kizzie; brother, J. F. McGinnis, and Mrs. Samuel Shelter. Many rich and handsome presents were received by the young couple. They arrived in Dixon to day and are living in a comfortable home prepared on North Ottawa-ave. Mr. McGinnis is a well known employe of the Anglo-Swiss milk condensing company and his wife will be welcomed to Dixon society.

—That was very likely:

"Witness, did you ever see the prisoner at the bar?"

'Oh, yes; that's where I got acquainted with him."

—Such is fame—The printers, not in this office, mind you, in recording the officers of the Knights Templar, instead of announcing John B. Dille as "Prelate" gave him the office of "Pilot."

—Charles H. Sergel & Co, a young publishing house of Chicago, have issued more books by western writers during the last year than any other publishers in the United States. The success of this house indicates that Chicago is advancing as a publishing center.

—C. A. Dement is ill.

—Miss May Campbell is sick.

—"Broncho Charlie" is at Freeport.

—Palmyra's poet, "Milton," is in town.

—C. J. Rosbrook is in Chicago on business.

—Gertrude, daughter Mr. and Mrs. John Heft, is ill.

—Annie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hayne, is ill.

—Hon. Sherwood Dixon is in Chicago on business.

—Mrs Sherwood Dixon has returned from Chicago

—See the Christmas tree in the window at the Bee Hive.

—To-day the State of Illinois is seventy-two years old.

—Nelson Bivens is home from Streator to visit his parents.

—Lee Shaver is still very ill at his home on South Galena-ave.

—Mrs. C. H. Keeler entertained ladies with tea this afternoon.

—City Clerk E. W. Smith heats his office with sparrow heads now.

—L. F. Korns has left for Chicago; his mother is improving in health.

—Joe De Spear, of Rock Falls, is the guest of his friend Will Fulton.

—G H. Slade, of Lincoln, Nebraska, is registered at the Nachusa House.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Lonergan are visiting relatives in Warren and Freeport,

—Charlie Hyde has returned to his first love and is now with J. F. Walter.

—Harry Fromeyer will spend the winter with his mother near Gettysburg, Pa.

—Do not forget the Busy Bee entertainment at Good Templar's Hall this evening.

—Lots of fun this evening and Saturday afternoon and evening at the merry-go round.

—H. E. Donaldson is in Polo, his former home, visiting his parents and many friends.

—Perry Ungast, of Chicago, is visiting his brother William, at his home on College avenue.

—We give the Presidents message this evening, an able document which every one should read.

—Samuel Deeter has departed for Chicago, having bought out a lunch counter at 203 State street.

—Fred Martin is now an assistant to M. C. Weyburn in the American express office of this city.

—C. John's, proprietor of the Sterling Gazette, made us short but pleasant call yesterday afternoon.

—Miss Josie Jones has gone to Chicago to attend a friend's wedding and perhaps remain for the winter.

—Dr. A. L. Miller was called to his former home in Mt. Carroll, on account of of his mother's illness.

—Mark Hanson, who has been ill for several weeks with lung fever, was out for the first time to-day.

—Frank Aken, after twenty-four years absence, is home from South Dakota to visit his parents in Grand Detour.

—Wisner Hicks and Harry Hale, of Lee Center, spent yesterday afternoon and evening in our city with lady friends.

—The Woman's Aid Society of the Baptist church will meet with Mrs. W. D. Fuller Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

—C. Bier, of North Dixon, received a dispatch yesterday informing him of the death of his father at his home in Milwaukee.

—J. V. Sweet, of Polo, and J. G. Shaver of Iowa, a brother of J. P. Shaver, visited at the latter's home on South Galena-ave.

—M. W. A. Camp 56 will hold a literary sociable at the hall this evening. Supper will be served for the members and their families.

—What an attractive place our city must be to strangers or neighbors who come here to trade. All caused by the pretty store window decorations.

—The teachers of the Universalist Sunday school and others interested in Bible study, will meet at Mrs. Murphy's residence Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

—Miss Lillian DePuy stayed over the Sabbath with Mrs. A. L. Heckman and Mrs. Lydia Morrill; attending the matinee and theatre Saturday afternoon and evening.

—Rev. W. D. Fuller will give an interesting talk on "Signal Service" at the Y. M. C. A. rooms to-night. He has had practical experience at the Pikes' Peak station.

—Will Herrick is suffering from a scrofulous ulceration, and this morning while working in his tin shop on First street, the main vein in his left leg below the knee gave way and bled profusely. Dr. Edson was called, checked the flow of blood and dressed the injury. Will was taken to his home and is resting easily.

That New Church.

The trustees of the M. E. church held a meeting this forenoon at which bids for the new church building were received. The contract has not yet been awarded or bids made public. The following gentlemen are here from abroad and presented bids: Mr. Glanfield, of Ypsilanti, Michigan; T. M. Mercer, of Lewistown, this state; and Mr. Vanhorn, of Sterling. Bids were also presented by Mr. McAlpine, of our city, and Messrs. Fox & Burke, of Chicago.

Busy Bee Fair.

The missionary society called the Busy Bee, connected with the Lutheran church, hold a fair at Good Templars' Hall this evening. The articles, of which there are many and some of which are very fine, will be displayed at the various booths, for sale to those who may want to buy them for Xmas presents.

The literary and musical program will commence at 7:30 p. m. and will be given by members of the society. The program comprises recitations, solos, choruses, etc. On behalf of the young people who have been hard at work preparing for this evening's program for the past month, we bespeak a good audience. Admission free and all are cordially invited.

GRAND ROUND UP.

There is Blood on the Face of the Moon.

Below we give the names of the hunters who will take part in the match tomorrow, and it may be seen that the sides are well matched. W. A. Schuler has the leadership of one party and W. F. Hilles the other. Game killed by those chosen by Hilles will be left at Kent's gun shop and the other party will count up at Smith's gun shop. If any hunter on either side is detected bringing in game he did not himself kill the match will be lost for that side.

WILL HILLES.

Geo. Steel, Frank Palmer, Bert Woodford, —— Seavey, James Clark, Art Williams, Grant Funk, —— Keiser, Miles Barr, Lou Rosbrook, Chas. Ebert, Ed. Malloy, Geo. McBride, Geo. Upham, Egbert Kent, Geo. Dement, Will Rink—Kent's gun shop.

W. A. SCHULER.

A. C. Warner, John Moyer, Eugene Stiles, Miles McCune, Tom Young, Jas. Kent, J. B. Dille, Frank Lawton, Charlie Mulkins, Geo. F. Stainbrook, Wm. Van Epps, Frank Simonson, E. Shaw, J. Thomas, C. Plien, Frank Austin, George Green—Smith's gun shop.

Bi-Chloride of Gold Cure.

Gene Brown, a Freeport newspaper man, is now at Dwight receiving treatment for drunkenness and he writes an interesting letter to the Rockford Register, from which we make a few extracts:

"The Forest City has, I think, furnished more pupils to the institute than any city of its size in the world. There have been forty-two so far, and if you had the space I could give you the names of a good many more who ought to be here, and some of them I understand are coming. One peculiarity of the treatment is that about the second week your mind and eyesight become blurred, and of this circumstance many amusing and probably truthful stories are told. One instance I know of. A student from Missouri wanted to write to his wife, but was too nervous and blind to do it properly, and so he arranged to dictate a letter to a friend. After the job was finished his amanuensis went into another room to get an envelope. On his return he asked, "Now what is your wife's address?" The other glared fiercely at him a moment and then exclaimed, "What the —— is it to you where my wife lives?"

There are about one hundred and thirty lady patients here, coming from all parts of the country and all classes of society. Most of them are morphine or chloral fiendesses, although many of them are alcoholists. The ladies do not wish to have the contour and color of their arms destroyed, so they are shot where they are usually vaccinated. To show you why the blue grass country produces fast horses I will tell you that there is a Louisville girl here undergoing treatment for morphine, opium, whisky, tobacco and cigarettes. I also think she eats onions and plays croquet. She is undergoing a change of heart, however, and will be singing in the church choir inside of sixty days."

Must The Sparrow Go.

There are various opinions freely expressed, as we hear in Dixon every day, on the sparrow question. There is considerable sympathy for the little birds by persons of a naturally sentimental turn who do not look far enough into the subject to consider the sorrows of the blue birds, finches, wrens and other birds that also have claims for sympathy but do not have much of a show in that line from "bird or human" when the sparrows are abroad in the land.

William Chiverton expressed the thought, natural to a gentleman from Her Magesty's kingdom, that because they are "blarsted English sparrows" they should not be so harshly murdered. The North side meat dealer gives good reason for

(Continued on fourth page.)

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Comming in this week at W. D. Duffin's Drug Store, wait a few days longer before you make your selections, in the way of Xmas novelties. We will show our numerous customers a line of goods direct from the manufacturers.

W. D. DUFFIN,
Registered Druggist.
3d Door North of Post Office.

FOR SALE.

House and Lot two and a half blocks from the corner of First-st. and Galena Avenue.

House is new and will be sold cheap. A rare chance to get a desirable home centrally located convenient to business. Possession can be given immediately. Call on C. H. HUGHES,
Schuler Block.

NOTICE TO THE WISE!

If want safe fire Insurance call for it now.

If want money at low interest call for it now.

If want a good house call for it now.

If want Choice city lots call for them now. Prices will not be lower. For Profitable investments call on

GEO. C. LOVELAND.

GO TO

CHIVERTON & HECKMAN'S

Photo Parlors

—AND—

See Those Life-sized Portraits They are Turning Out

If you are thinking of having any work done in this line don't trust it in the hands of strangers by sending it away, when you can get better work right here at home and run no risk. We are making a specialty of copying and make any kind of a picture you wish to have made. Please call and examine our work.

No. 150, corner First-st and Galena-ave. Over City National Bank.

CHIVERTON & HECKMAN,
Photographers.

A LARGE SALE.

Three Car Loads of Pianos in One Deal and the A. B. Chase is in it.

Pres. Zeigfield of Chicago music college has purchased of Lyon, Potter & Co. three car loads of Steinway and A. B. Chase Pianos in nearly equal proportions, including Grands of boath makes to use exclusevely in the college all other makes to be discarded on and after Dec. 1st 1891.

It means that this greatest musical College in the west with its 1800 pupils, and great prestige of twenty-five years successes, will hereafter endorse and recommend the A. B. Chase piano as an artistic musical instrument of the highest grade; all hail the Chicago Musical College! Hurrah for the A. B. Chase Piano!—*Norwalk Daily Reflector.*

A Word to the Wise is Sufficient

Rip Van Winkle Slept Twenty Years

DON'T YOU DO THE SAME

But Awaken to the Fact that if you call

NOW

You can make your selections from the largest stock of

Hanging Lamps, Table Lamps and Piano Lamps.

Ever shown in the Northwest.

Remember the Place.

D. S. HORTON,

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST,

DIXON, - - - ILLINOIS.

XMAS. XMAS.

FANCY WORK BASKETS

—WE—

Will Open a Very Large Assorted Lot

ABOUT DECEMBER 10TH

At Extremely Low Prices

—AT—

O. H. BROWN'S.

APPLES!

Choice Michigan and New York Apples

FOR LONG KEEPERS

Southern Apples for Present Use

From $2 a barrel upwards. —AT— Call and examine our stock.

J. H. MORRIS & SON.

117 GALENA AVE., - DIXON, ILLS.

Nice Things for the Kitchen.

We are Displaying a Most

Excellent Line of Kitchen Hardware

AND CUTLERY

ALEXANDER & HOWELL,

ESTABLISHED 1854 **112 Galena Ave., near Bridge**



Equal to the Demands.

"However shocking large the stocking,
Be there a score, or even more,
I fill them all, the large and small; pleasing one and pleasing all,
For the place I buy, keeps the supply
Of Candies, Nuts, Fruits, etc."

That's what Old St. Nick was singing the other day as he came into

I. B. COUNTRYMAN'S

CITY NATIONAL BANK.

JOSEPH CRAWFORD, Prest.
SAMUEL C. EELES, Cashier.

This bank is fully equipped to take care of its customers. Its safety deposit vaults and boxes should be patronized by everybody who desires absolute security for their valuable papers, jewelry, &c.

S. HEERMANS.

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Loans, Abstracts and conveyancing. Pensions. At office evenings. Opera House Block.

F. E. MORRIS,

DENTIST. All work warranted first-class Office over G. D. Laing's, 119 Galena St.

L. J. POLLOCK,

DENTIST, Opera Block, "established in Dixon eleven years." Full Set of best Teeth $8.00; extracting 25cts. All fillings and operations much lower than present prices.

JOHN M. JULIEN, Real Estate Agent,

If you have a House, Lot, or any other Property to sell or exchange, list it with John M. Julien. Quick sales and small profits is our motto. For particulars call at my Barber Shop on Galena street, opposite Post Office.
JOHN M. JULIEN, Dixon

FOR SALE

CUTTER—Portland body. Price $12.
52t3* Cor. Fifth and Galena-ave.

TWO FINE CUTTERS in good repair at second hand prices. Inquire at McKinney's Livery Stable 53t3*

OR WILL EXCHANGE for Dixon real estate, in Pasadena, Cal., a beautiful residence lot, 75x200 feet, rich land covered with orange and other fruit trees in full bearing. For further information apply at this office.
14& 31tf

HAVING fully decided to permanently locate elsewhere, am offering my property on West Third-st. at greatly reduced figures for a short time, making it the greatest bargain in residence property in the city. Will sell at the low figures of $5,200 cash, a great bargain. For particulars address,
G. L. BOSSEMEYER,
14&31tf 53 Elizabeth St., Chicago.

CHICAGO LAWN LOTS. Buy while the prices are way down. Easy terms or trade for a good house in Dixon. Prospectus and maps sent free.
ROCKFORD SECURITY & INVESTMENT CO.
S. Fletcher Weyburn, Mn'g., Rockford, Ill.
&w

FOR SALE 76 head of cattle, 4 head horses, hay, grain, farm implements and other numerous articles. Sale will take place Friday, December 11th at my residence two and a half miles nothwest of Grand Detour, opposite Dana's Gate. James Creed d&w1t*

COW—Fresh cow with calf by side. Enquire of D. Senneff, corner of Second-st. and Madison-ave. 51t6*

FOR RENT.

FURNISHED ROOMS suitable for man and wife or two gentlemen, facing Court house one block from post office. Inquire 108 Galena Avenue. 30tf

HOUSE of eight rooms for rent. Three good book cases for sale. Enquire of Ira W. Lewis at Court House. 27tf

THE Underwood residence. Apply to J. H. ANDERSON, North Side. 17tf

HOUSE of seven rooms. Enquire of
87tf JAMES H. CLARK.

WANTED.

GOOD girl for general housework. Apply to Mrs. C. D. Kelley, cor. Rock Island street and Logan avenue. 54tf

A GIRL to do general housework. No washing and ironing. Mrs. T. W. Eustace.
54 t6 221 Peoria Ave

GIRL—Competent to do general housework. Apply to MRS. EUSTACE SHAW,
46tf Bluff Park.

A COMPETENT GIRL for general house work at H. M. Hamilton, W. First-st. 47tf

A COMPETENT GIRL to do general house work. Enquire of
46tf MRS. C. H. McKERON,
Opposite Dr. Blackman's residence.

A GOOD GIRL for general housework.
MRS. R. L. MORTON,
44tf 163 Dement-ave.

FOUND.

IN WEST DIXON, a pair of steel bowed spectacles. Owner can have same by paying for this advertisement at this office. 51t3

CARPET WEAVING.

FOR FINE AND ARTISTIC CARPET AND rug weaving, go to MRS. ANNA MISSMAN, 49t6* Cor. Ottawa and Eighth-sts

DRESSMAKING.

BY the day or at my rooms at 330 West Third Street. Satisfaction guaranteed.
42t4w AMELIA D. PARKER.

BARGAINS.

Our Chicago lots are still selling, and you can make money by buying of us. Write for maps, terms, etc.
ROCKFORD SECURITY AND INVESTMENT CO.
200tf S. F. WEYBURN, Mgr.

BEER.

In quart or pint bottles will be delivered to any part of the city from Keystone sample rooms. Telephone No. 74. 12tf

IF you wish to advertise anything anywhere at any time write to GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., No. 10 Spruce St., New York. 39

NEW

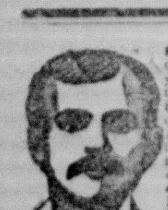
FLOUR AND FEED STORE!

Corner First and Peoria Streets.

GIVE ME A CALL!

JOHN WENGER.

Telephone 52.



$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new lead, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $25 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

ANNUAL MESSAGE.

Congress Receives the Views of President Harrison.

FULL TEXT OF THE DOCUMENT.

Vigorous Action May Be Urged in the Matter of the Sailors Murdered in Chili.

Suggestions to Congress Concerning the Massacre of the Eleven Italians at New Orleans Last March.

The Smuggling of Chinese Into the United States Demands Legislation Which Will Stop It—Effect of the Tariff on Imports—Increased Foreign Commerce—The Purchase of Silver—Suggestions as to Methods of Choosing Electors—The Kind of Soldiers the Indians Make—Repression of Polygamy.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: The reports of the heads of the several executive departments, required by law to be submitted to me, which are herewith transmitted, and the reports of the secretary of the treasury and the attorney general, made directly to congress, furnish a comprehensive view of the administrative work of the last fiscal year relating to national and international affairs. It would be of great advantage if these reports could have an attentive perusal by every member of congress, and by all who take an interest in public affairs. Such a perusal should not fail to exact a higher appreciation of the vast labor and conscientious efforts which are given to the conduct of our civil administration. The reports will, I believe, show that every question has been approached, considered and decided from the standpoint of public duty and considerations affecting the public interests alone. Again I invite to every branch of the service the attention and scrutiny of congress. The work of the state department during the last year has been charactized by an unusual number of important negotiations and by diplomatic results of a notable and highly beneficial character. Among these are the reciprocal trade arrangements which have been concluded in the exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the tariff law with the Republic of Brazil, with Spain for its West India possessions and with San Domingo. Like negotiations with other countries have been much advanced, and it is hoped that before the close of the year further definitive trade arrangements of great value will be concluded.

The Sealeries Question.

In view of the reports which had been received as to the diminution of the seal herds in the Behring sea, I deemed it wise to propose to her majesty's government in February last an agreement as to a closed season should be made pending the negotiations for arbitration which then seemed to be approaching a favorable conclusion. After much correspondence and delays for which this government was not responsible, an agreement was reached and signed on the 15th of June, by which Great Britain undertook, from that date and until May 1, 1892, to prohibit the killing by her subjects of seals in the Behring sea, and the government of the United States, during the same period, to enforce its existing prohibition against pelagic sealing and to limit the catch by the fur company upon the islands to 7,000 skins. If this agreement could have been reached earlier, in response to the strenuous endeavors of this government, it would have been more effective; but, coming even as late as it did it unquestionably resulted in greatly diminishing the destruction of the seals by the Canadian sealers. In my last annual message I stated that the basis of arbitration proposed by her majesty's government for the adjustment of the long pending controversy as to the seal-fisheries was not acceptable. I am glad now to be able to announce that terms satisfactory to this government have been agreed upon and that an agreement as to the arbitrators is all that is necessary to the completion of the convention. In view of the advanced position which this government has taken upon the subject of international arbitration, this renewed expression of our adherence to this method for the settlement of disputes such as have arisen in the Bering Sea will, I doubt not, meet with the concurrence of congress.

Boundary Disputes.

Provision should be made for a joint demarkation of the frontier line between Canada and the United States wherever required by the increasing border settlements, and especially for the exact location of the water boundary in the straights and rivers. I should have been glad to announced some favorable disposition of the boundary disputes between Great Britain and Venezuela, touching the western frontier of British Guiana, but the friendly efforts of the United States in that direction have thus far been unavailing. This government will continue to express its concern at any appearance of foreign encroachment on territories long under the administrative control of American states. The determination of a disputed boundary is easily attainable by amicable arbitration, where the rights of the respective parties rest, as here, on historic facts, readily ascertainable.

The Inspection of Meat.

The law of the last congress providing a system of inspection for our meats intended to export and clothing the president with power to exclude foreign products from our markets in case the country sending them should perpetuate unjust discrimation against any product of the United States placed this government in a position to effectively urge the removal of such discriminations against our meats. It is gratifying to be able to state that Germany, Denmark, Italy, Austria and France, in the order named, have opened their ports to inspected American pork products. The removal of these restrictions in every instance was asked for and given solely upon the ground that we had now provided a meat inspection that should be accepted as adequate to the complete removal of the dangers, real or fancied, which had been previously urged. The state department, our ministers abroad and the secretary of agriculture have co-operated with unflagging and intelligent zeal for the accomplishment of this great result. The outlines of an agreement have been reached with Germany, looking to equitable trade concessions in consideration of the continued free importation of her sugars, but the time has not yet arrived when this correspondence can be submitted to congress.

Brazilian Troubles.

The recent political disturbances in the republic of Brazil have excited regret and solicitude. The information we possessed was too meagre to enable us to form a satisfactory judgment of the causes leading to the temporary assumption of supreme power by President Fonseca; but this government did not fail to express to him its anxious solicitude for the peace of Brazil and for the maintenance of the free political institutions which had recently been established there, nor to offer our advice that great moderation should be observed in the clash of parties and the contest for leadership. These counsels were received in the most friendly spirit, and the latest information is that constitutional government has been re-established without bloodshed.

THE NEW ORLEANS LYNCHING.

Suggestions Which are Worthy the Attention of Congress.

The lynching at New Orleans in March last of eleven men of Italian nativity by a mob of citizens was a most deplorable and discreditable incident. It did not, however, have its origin in any general animosity to the Italian people, nor in any disrespect to the government of Italy with which our relations were of the most friendly character. The fury of the mob was directed against these men as the supposed participants or accessories in the murder of a city officer. I do not allude to this as mitigating in any degree this offense against law and humanity, but only as affecting the international questions which grew out of it. It was openly represented by the Italian minister that several of those whose lives had been taken by the mob were Italian subjects, and a demand was made for the punishment of the participants and for an indemnity to the families of those who were killed. It is to be regretted that the manner in which these claims were presented was not such as to promote a calm discussion of the questions involved; but this may well be attributed to the excitement and indignation which the others naturally evoked. The views of this government as to its obligations to foreigners domiciled here were fully stated in the correspondence, as well as its purpose to make an investigation of the affair with a view to determine whether there were present any circumstances that could, under such rules of duty as we had indicated, create in obligation to the United States.

The temporary absence of the sub-minister plenipotentiary of Italy at this capital has retarded the further correspondence, but it is not doubted that a friendly conclusion is attainable. Some suggestions growing out of this unhappy incident are worthy the attention of congress. It would, I believe, be entirely competent for congress to make offenses against the treaty rights of foreigners domiciled in the United States cognizable in the federal courts. This has not, however, been done, and federal officers and courts have power in such cases to intervene either for the protection of a foreign citizen or for the punishment of his slayer. It seems to me to follow in this state of the law that the officers of state charged with police and judicial powers in such cases must, in the consideration of international questions, growing out of such incidents, be regarded in such sense as federal agents as to make this government answerable for their acts in cases where it would be answerable if the United States had used its constitutional power to define and punish crimes against treaty rights.

THE TROUBLE WITH CHILI.

Seizure of the Itata and the Attack on the Baltimore's Men.

The civil war with Chili, which began in January last, was continued, but fortunately with infrequent and not important armed collisions, until Aug. 28, when the Congressional force landed near Valparaiso, and, after a bloody engagement, captured that city. President Balmaceda at once recognized that his party was lost, and a provisional government was speedily established by the victorious party. Our minister was promptly directed to recognize and put himself in communication with this government so soon as it should have established its de facto character, which was done. During the pendency of this civil contest frequent indirect appeals were made to this government to extend belligerent rights to insurgents and give audience to their representatives. This was declined, and that policy was pursued throughout, which this government, when wrenched by civil war, so strenuously insisted upon on the part of European nations. The Itata, an armed vessel commanded by a naval officer of the insurgent fleet, manned by its sailors and with soldiers on board, was seized under process of the United States court, at San Diego, Cal., for a violation of our neutrality laws. While in the custody of an officer of the court the vessel was forcibly wrested from his control and put to sea. It would have been inconsistent with the dignity and self-respect of this government not to have insisted that the Itata should be returned to San Diego to abide the judgment of the court.

Letter to Admiral Brown.

This was so clear to the junta of the Congressional party, established at Iquique, that, before the arrival of the Itata at that port, the secretary of foreign relations of the provisional government addressed to Rear Admiral Brown, commanding the United States naval forces, a communication, from which the following is an extract:

"The provisional government has learned by the cablegrams of the Associated Press that the transport Itata, detained in San Diego by order of the United States for taking on board munitions of war and in possession of the marshal, left the port carrying on board this official, who was landed at a point near the coast, and then continued her voyage. If this news be correct, this government would deplore the conduct of the Itata, and as an evidence that it is not disposed to support or agree to the infraction of the laws of the United States the undersigned takes advantage of the personal relations you have been good enough to maintain with him since your arrival in this port to declare to you that as soon as she is within reach of our orders his government will put the Itata, with the arms and munitions she took on board in San Diego, at the disposal of the United States."

Neutrality Laws Not Violated.

A trial in the district court of the United States for the southern district of California, resulted in a decision holding, among other things, that, inasmuch as the Congressional party had not been recognized as a belligerant, the acts done in its interests could not be a violation of our neutrality laws. From this judment the United States has appealed, not that the condemnation of the vessel is a matter of importance, but that we may know what the present state of our law is; for, if this construction of the statute is correct, there is obvious necessity for revision and amendment.

During the progress of the war in Chili this government tendered its good offices to bring about a peace adjustment, and it was at one time hoped that a good result might be reached, but in this we were disappointed. The instructions to our naval officers and to our minister at Santiago, from the first to the last of this struggle, enjoined upon them the most impartial treatment and absolute non-interference. I am satisfied that these instruction were observed and that our representatives were always watchful to use their influence impartially in the interest of humanity, and on more then one occasion did so effectively. We could not forget, however, that this government was in diplomatic relations with the then established government of Chili, as it is now in such relations with the successor of that government.

No Official Complaint.

I am quite sure that President Montt, who has, under circumstances of promise for the peace of Chili, been installed as president of that republic, will not desire that, in the unfortunate event of any revolt against his authority, the policy of this government should be other than that which we have recently observed. No official complaint of the conduct of our minister or of our naval officers during the struggle has been presented to this government; and it is a matter of regret that so many of our people should have given ear to unofficial charges and complaints that manifestly had their origin in rival interests and in a wish to pervert the relations of the United States with Chili. The collapse of the government of Balmaceda brought about a condition which is unfortunately too familiar in the history of the Central and South American states. With the overthrow of the Balmaceda government, he and many of his councilors and officers became at once fugitives for their lives and appealed to the commanding officers of the foreign naval vessels in the harbor of Valparaiso and to the resident foreign ministers at Santiago for asylum. This asylum was freely given, according to my information, by the naval vessels of several foreign powers and by several of the legations at Santiago.

Attack on the Baltimore's Men.

The American minister, as well as his colleagues, acting upon the impulses of humanity, extended asylum to political refuges whose lives were in peril. I have not been willing to direct the surrender of such of these persons as are still in the American legation without suitable conditions. It is believed that the government of Chili is not in a position, in view of the precedents with which it has been connected, to broadly deny the right of asylum, and the correspondence has not thus far presented any such denial. The treatment of our minister for a time was such as to call for a decided protest, and it was very gratifying to observe that unfriendly measures, which were undoubtedly the result of the prevailing excitement, were at once rescinded or suitably relaxed. On the 6th of October an event occurred in Valparaiso so serious and tragic in its circumstances and results as to very justly excite the indignation of our people and to call for prompt and decided action on the part of this government. A considerable number of the sailors of the U. S. steamship Baltimore, then in the harbor of Valparaiso, being upon shore leave and unarmed, were assulted by armed men nearly simultaneously in different localities in the city.

Result of the Attack.

One petty officer was killed outright and seven or eight seamen were seriously wounded, one of whom has since died. So savage and brutal was the assault that several of our sailors received more than two and one as many as eighteen stab wounds. An investigation of the affair was promptly made by a board of officers of the Baltimore, and their report shows that these assaults were unprovoked, that our men were conducting themselves in a peaceable and orderly manner, and that some of the police of the city took part in the assault and used their weapons with fatal effect, while a few others with some well disposed citizens, endeavored to protect our men. Thirty-six of our sailors were arrested, and some of them, while being taken to prison were cruelly beaten and maltreated. The fact that they were all discharged, no criminal charge being lodged against any one of them, shows very clearly that they were innocent of any breach of the peace.

So far as I have yet been able to learn no other explanation of this bloody work has been suggested than that it had its origin in hostility to these men as sailors of the United States, wearing the uniform of this government and not in any individual act or personal animosity. The attention of the Chilian government was at once called to this affair, and a statement of the facts obtained by the investigation we had conducted was submitted, accompanied by a request to be advised of any other or qualifying facts in the possession of the Chilian government that might tend to relieve this affair of the appearance of an insult to this government. The Chilian government was also advised that if such qualifing facts did not exist this government would confidently expect full and prompt reparation.

It is to be regretted that the reply of the secretary of foreign affairs of the provisional government was couched in so offensive tone. To this no response has been made. This government is now awaiting the result of an investigation which has been conducted by the criminal court of Valparaiso. It is reported unofficially that the investigation is about completed, and it is expected that the result will soon be communicated to this government, together with some adequate and satisfactory response to the note by which the attention of Chili was called to this incident. If these just expectations should be disappointed or further needless delay intervene, I will, by a special message, bring this matter again to the attention of congress for such action as may be necessary. The entire correspondence with the government of Chili will at an early day be submitted to congress. I renew the recommendation of my special message dated Jan. 16, 1890, for the adoption of the necessary legislation to enable this government to apply in the case of Sweden and Norway the same rule in respect to the levying of tonnage dues as was claimed and secured to the shipping of the United States in 1828 under article 8 of the treaty of 1827.

The Outbreak in China.

The adjournment of the senate without action on the pending acts for the suppression of the slave traffic in Africa, and for the reform of the revenue tariff of the independent state of Congo, left the government unable to exchange those acts on the date fixed, July 2, 1891. A modus vivendi has been concluded by which the power of the Congo state to levy duties on imports is left unimpaired and, by agreement of all the signatories to the general slave trade act, the time for the exchange of ratification on the part of the United States has been extended to Feb. 2, 1892.

The late outbreak against foreigners in various parts of the Chinese empire has been a cause of deep concern in view of the numerous establishments of our citizens in the interior of that country. This government can do no less than insist upon a continuance of the protective and punitory measures which the Chinese government has heretofore applied. No effort will be omitted to protect our citizens peaceably sojourning in China, but recent unofficial information indicates that what was at first regarded as an outbreak of mob violence again foreigners has assumed the larger form of an insurrection against public order. The Chinese government has declined to receive Mr. Blair as minister of the United States on the ground that, as a participant while a senator in the enactment of the existing legislation against the introduction of Chinese laborers, he has become unfriendly and objectionable to China. I have felt constrained to point out to the Chinese government the untenableness of this position, which seems to rest as much on that of the person chosen, and which if admitted, would practically debar the selection of any representative so long as the existing laws remain in force. You will be called upon to consider the expediency of making special provision by law for the temporary admission of some Chinese artisans and laborers in connection with the exhibit of Chinese industries at the approaching Columbian exposition. I regard it as desirable that the Chinese exhibit be faciliated in every proper way.

An Invitation from Spain.

A question has arisen with the government of Spain touching the rights of American citizens in the Caroline islands. Our citizens there, long prior to the conramation of Spain's claim to the islands, had secured by settlement and purchase certain rights, to the recognition and maintenance of which the faith of Spain was pledged. I have had reason within the past year very strongly to protest against the failure to carry out this pledge on the part of his majesty's ministers, which has resulted in great injustice and injury to the American residents. The government and people of Spain propose to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by holding an exposition at Madrid, which will open on Sept. 12 and continue until Dec. 31, 1892. A cordial invitation has been extended to the United States to take part in this commemoration, and, as Spain was one of the first nations to express the intention to participate in the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago, it would be very appropriate for this government to give this invitation its friendly promotion.

Boundary Treaty with Mexico.

Surveys for the connecting links of the projected intercontinental railway are in progress not only in Mexico, but at various points along the course mapped out. Three surveying parties are now in the field under the direction of the commission. Nearly 1,000 miles of the proposed road have been surveyed including the most difficult part, that through Ecuador and the southern part of Colombia. The reports of the engineers are very satisfactory and show that no unsurmountable obstacles have been met with.

On Nov. 12, 1884, a treaty was concluded with Mexico reaffirming the boundary between the two countries as described in the treaties of Feb. 2, 1848 and Dec. 30, 1853. March 1, 1889, a further treaty was negotiated to facilitate the carrying out of the principles of the treaty of 1884 and to avoid the difficulties occasioned by reason of the changes and alterations that take place from natural causes in the Rio Grande and Colorado rivers in the portions thereof constituting the boundary line between the two republics. The international boundary commission, provided for by this treaty of 1889, to have exclusive jurisdiction of any question that may arise, has been named by the Mexican government. An appropriation is necessary to enable the United States to fulfil its treaty obligation in this respect.

The death of King Kalakaua in the United States afforded occasion to testify our friendship for Hawaii by conveying the king's body to his own land in a naval vessel with all due honors. The government of his successor, Queen Liliuokalani, is seeking to promote closer commercial relations with the United States. Surveys for the much needed sub-marine cable from our Pacific coast to Honolulu, are in progress, and this enterprise should have the suitable promotion of the two governments. I strongly recommend that provision be made for improving the harbor of Pearl river and equipping it as a naval station.

The arbitration treaty formulated by the international American conference lapsed by reason of the failure to exchange ratifications fully within the limit of time provided; but several of the governments concerned have expressed a desire to save this important result of the conference by an extension of the period. It is, in my judgment, incumbent upon the United States to conserve the influential initiative it has taken in this measure by ratifying he instrument and by advocating the proposed extension of due time for exchange. These views have been made known to the other signatories.

The Czar's Treatment of the Jews.

This government has found occasion to impress, in a friendly spirit, but with much earnestness, to the government of the czar its serious concern because of the harsh measures now being enforced against the Hebrews in Russia. By the revival of anti-semetic laws, long in abeyance, great numbers of those unfortunate persons have been constrained to abandon their homes and leave the empire by reason of the impossibility of finding subsistence within the pale to which it is sought to confine them. The immigration of these people to the United States, many other countries being closed to them, is largely increasing, and is likely to assume proportions which may make it difficult to find homes and employment for them here and to seriously affect the labor market. It is estimated that over one million will be forced from Russia within a few years. The Hebrew is never a beggar; he has always kept the law—life by toil—often under severe and oppresive civil restrictions. It is also true that no race, sect or class has more fully cared for its own than the Hebrew race. But the sudden transfer of such a multitude under conditions that tend to strip them of their small accumulations and to depress their energies and courage, is neither good for them or for us. The banishment, whether by direct decree or by not less certain indirect methods, of so large a number of men and women is not a local question. A decree to leave one country is, in the nature of things, an order to enter another—some other. This consideration, as well as the suggestions of humanity, furnishes ample ground for the remonstrances which we have presented to Russia, while our historic friendship for that government cannot fail to give the assurance that our representations are those of a sincere well wisher.

The Nicaragua Canal.

The annual report of the Maritime Canal company, of Nicaragua shows that much costly and necessary preparatory work has been done during the year in the construction of shops, railroad tracks, and harbor piers and breakwaters, and that the work of canal construction has made some progress. I deem it to be a matter of the highest concern to the United States, that this canal, connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and giving to us a short water commenication between our ports upon those two great seas, should be speedily constructed and at the smallest practicable limit of cost. The gain in freights to the people and the direct saving to the government of United States in the use of naval vessels would pay the entire cost of this work within a short series of years. The report of the secretary of the navy shows the saving in our naval expenditure which would result. The senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) in his argument on this subject before the senate at the last session did not overestimate the importance of this work when he said that "the canal is the most important subject now connected with the commercial growth and prosperity of the United States."

If this work is to be promoted by the usual financal methods and without the aid of this government, the expenditures, in its interest-bearing securities and stocks, will probably be twice the actual cost. This will necesitate higher tolls and constitute a heavy and altogether needless burden upon our commerce and that of the world. Every dollar of the bonds and stock of the company should represent a dollar expended in the legitimate and econmical prosecution of the work. This work is only possible by giving to the bonds the guaranty of the United States government. Such a guaranty would secure the ready sale at par of a 3 per cent. bond from time to time as the money was needed.

I do not doubt that, built upon these business

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Now is the time to have your sleighs touched up and varnished. We can do them now at a very low figure at Lord's carriage and wagon shops. 25tf

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Soft coal that burns as clear as wood is nice and Pitcher sells it.

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Meringues are ripe, 60 cents per dozen. Leave your order at R. Beier's bakery and confectionery, No. 28 Main street. 35tf

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Chase's Barley Malt Whisky—absolutely pure.
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Miss Flora A. Jones, South Bend, Ind.
Purchased a box of your "Blushes" of Arend, Cor. of Fifth Ave. and Madison St. I find it delightful. Will gladly recommend it to others.
Yours Respectfully,
Fred M. Roberts.
With Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Roberts is not the only one who finds "Blush of Roses" delightful, as many ladies and gentlemen can testify, who have purchased it from Tillson & Hayden.

The Old and tne New.

'Of course it hurts, but you must grin and bear it," is the old time consolation given to persons troubled with rheumatism. "If you will take the trouble to dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind it on over the seat of pain your rheumatism will disappear," is the modern and much more satisfactory advice, 50 cent bottles for sale by H. E. Donaldson, Druggist.

It is an established fact that De Witt's Little Early Risers have an enormous sale, and why? Simply because they are pleasant in taking and happy in results A pill for the multitude. D. S Horton, Druggist.

Miles Nerve and Liver Pills

Act on a new principle—regulating the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new discovery. D. Miles' Pills spedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles, constipation Unequalled for men, women, and children Smallest, mildest, surest! 50 doses, 25 cts Samples Free, at Tillson & Hayden's Dixon, Illinois.

Ignorance of the merits of De Witt's Little Early Risers is a misfortune. These little pills regulate the liver, cure headache, dyspepsia, bad breath, constipation and billiousness. D. S. Horton, Druggist.

How to Succeed.

This is a great problem of life which few satisfactorily solve. Some fail because of poor health, others want of luck but the majority from deficient grit—want of nerve. They are nervous, irresolute, changeable, easily get the blues and "take the spirits down to keep the spirits up," thus wasting money, time, opportunity and nerve force. There is nothing like the Restorative Nervine, discovered by the great specialist, Dr. Miles, to cure all nervous diseases, as headache, the blues, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, fits, and hysteria. Trial bottles and fine book of testimonials free at Tillson & Hayden's, Dixon, Illinois. 2

You don't want a torpid liver. You don't want bad complexion. You don't want a bad breath. You dont want a headache. Then use De Witts Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. D. S. Horton, Druggist.

A Fatal Mistake.

Physicians make no more fatal mistake than when they inform patients that nervous heart troubles come from the stomach and are of little consequence. Dr Franklin Miles, the noted Indiana specialist, has proven the contrary in his new book on "Heart Disease," which may be had free at Tillson & Hayden's Dixon, Ill., who guarantees and recomends Dr. Miles unequalled New Heart Cure, which has the largest sale of any heart Remedy in the world. It cures nervous and organic heart disease, short breath, fluttering, pain or tenderness in the side, arm or shoulder, irregular pulse, fainting, smotheriing, dropsy, etc. His Restorative Nervine cures headache, fits, etc. 2

Do you know that you can buy a chimney to fit your lamp that will last till some accident happens to it?

Do you know that Macbeth's "pearl top" or "pearl glass" is that chimney?

You can have it—your dealer will get it—if you insist on it. He may tell you it costs him three times as much as some others. That is true. He may say they are just as good. Don't you believe it—they may be better for him; he may like the breaking.

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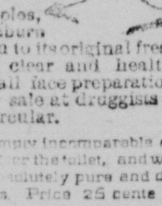
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$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment, at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over $3000 a year each. It's NEW and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

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And Competitor's High Prices the Object of Attack, Stormed to Their Very Foundation.

Special Sale of Suits and Overcoats

Good enough for a prince to wear and at prices within the reach of all. To furnish a faint idea of what we mean we cite a few of the many bargains to be found in our Mammoth Clothing emporium and every article will be found in our store just as represented in this advertisement, and

For All Goods Not Satisfactory Money Refunded

Fine all wool black worsted frock suits, stout, and regular sizes to 44, elegantly finished and fine fitting, which cost to produce at wholesale, $16.50, and retail at $18 and $20. Our lucky purchase enables us to offer at $12.50.

Fine high cost all wool narrow wales, cutaway frock suits very best of lining and well made in every respect, superior to any $22 suit ever offered, all sizes, we sell at $15.00.

A good business suit, sacks only, good serge lining, guaranteed to fit as good as any $8 or $10 dollar suit. We offer at the low price of $5.50.

A good working suit neatly made and warranted to give good wear at sight for $3.00.

Tobacco Brown cheviot, double breasted suits, latest style cut and solid everywhere for $20 or $22. We will sell for $18.00.

Good black Chinchilla Overcoats made with cord edge, fine serge lining which cost ten dollars to manufacturer and bring $12.50 at retail. Our lucky purchase enables us to sell them $8.00.

All wool, dark brown Melton Overcoats that sells at $10. We will sell for $6.50.

Strictly all wool black melton and dark blue Kersey overcoats, silk sleeve lining and silk velvet collar overcoats that cost $12 to make and sell $15 retail. We are able to offer at $10.00.

Men's very fine overcoats in patent beavers, Irish Triese, Cheviots, imported Kerseys, all colors and sizes, strictly tailor made, values $22 and $25. We sell them at $18 00.

Our stock of Boy's and Children's overcoata and Reefer is the largest that can be found anywhere in the country. Come and see us and look over our stock and get prices.

Remember this sale begins Thursday, November 26th and will last two weeks only.

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methods, the canal would, when fully inaugurated, earn its fixed charges and operating expenses. But if its bonds are to be marketed at heavy discounts and if every bond sold is to be accompanied by a gift of stock, as to be expected by investors in such enterprises, the traffic will be seriously burdened to pay the interest and dividends. I am quite willing to recommend government promotion in the prosecution of a work which, if no other means offered for securing its completion, is of such transcendent interest that the government should, in my opinion, secure it by direct appropriations from its tresury. A guaranty of the bonds of the canal company to the amount necessary to the completion of the canal could, I think, be so given as to not involve any serious risk or ultimate loss. The things to be carefully guarded are the completion of the work within the limits of the guaranty, the subrogation of the United States to the rights of the first mortgage bondholders for any amounts it may have to pay, and in the meantime a control of the stock of the company as a security against mismanagement and loss. I most sincerely hope that neither party nor sectional lines will be drawn upon this American project, so full of interest to the people of all our states and so influential in its effect upon the prestige and prosperity of our common country.

[The president refers to the labor troubles on the Island of Navassa and recommends legislation that shall place labor contracts upon that and other islands which bear the same relation to the United States under the suporvision of a court commissioner.]

International copyright has been secured, in accordance with the conditions of the act of March 3, 1891, with Belgium, France, Great Britain, and the British possessions and Switzerland, the laws of those countries permitting to our citizens the benefits of copyrighi on substantially the same basis as to their own citizens and subjects. With Germany a special convention has been negotiated upon this subject which will bring that country within the reciprocal benefits of our legislation.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

General Interest Augmented by Conflicting Predictions.

The general interest in the operations of the treasury department has been much augmented during the last year by reason of the conflicting predictions, which accompanied and followed the tariff and other legislation of the last congress affecting the revenues, as to the results of this legislation upon the treasury and upon the country. On the one hand it was contended that imports would so fall off as to leave the treasury bankrupt and that prices of articles entering into the living of the people would be so enhanced as to disastrously affect their comfort and happiness, while on the other, it was argued that the loss to the revenue, largely the result of placing sugar on the free list would be a direct gain to the people; that the prices of the necessaries of life, including those most highly protected, would not be enhanced; that labor would have a larger market and the products of the farm advanced prices; while the treasury surplus and receipts would be adequate to meet the appropriations, including the large exceptional expenditures for the refunding to the states of the direct tax and the redemption of the 4½ per cent. bonds.

It is not my purpose to enter at any length into a discussion of the effects of the legislation to which I have referred, but a brief examinotion of the statistics of the treasury and a general glance at the state of business throughout the country will, I think, satisfy any impartial inquirer that its results have disappointed the evil prophesies of its opponents and in a large measure realized the hopeful predictions of its friends. Barely, if ever before in the history of the country, has there been a time when the proceeds of one day's labor or the product of one farmed acre would purchase so large an amount of those things that enter into the living of the masses of the people. I believe that a full test will develop the fact that the tariff act of the Fifty-first congress is very favorable in its average effect upon the prices of articles entering into common use.

Imports of Merchandise.

During the twelve months from Oct. 1, 1890 to Sept. 30, 1891, the total value of our foreign commerce (imports and exports combined) was $1,747,806,406, which was the largest of any year in the history of the United States. The largest of any previous year was in 1890 when our commerce amounted to $1,647,139,093 and the last year exceeds this enormous aggregate by over $100,000,000. It is interesting, and to some will be surprising, to know that during the year ending Sept. 30, 1891, our imports of merchandise amounted to $824,715,270, which was an increase of more than $11,000,000 over the value of the imports of the corresponding months of the preceding year, when the imports of merchandise were unusually large in anticipation of the tariff legislation then pending. The average annual value of the imports of merchandise for the ten years from 1881 to 1890 was $692,186,522, and during the year ending Sept. 30, 1891, this annual average was exceeded by $132,528,469. The value of free imports during the twelve months ending Sept. 30, 1891, was $118,092,387 more than the value of free imports during the corresponding twelve month of the preceding year, and there was during the same period a decrease of $106,846,508 in the value of imports and dutiable merchandise. The percentage of merchandise admitted free of duty during the year to which I have referred, the first under the new tariff, was 48.18, while during the preceeding twelve months, under the old tariff, the percentage was 34.27, an increase of 13.91 per cent. If we take the six months ending Sept. 30 last, which covers the time during which sugars have bee admitted free of duty, the per cent. of value of merchandise imported free of duty is found to be 55.37, which is a larger percentage of free imports than during any other fiscal year in the history of the government.

Gratifying Statistics.

If we turn to exports of merchandise the statistics are full of gratification. The value of such exports of merchandise for the twelve months ending Sept. 30, 1891, was $923,091,136, while for the corresponding previous twelve months it was $860,177,115, an increase of $62,914,021, which is nearly three times the average annual increase of exports of merchandise during any year in the history of the government. The increase in the value of exports of agricultural products during the year referred to over the corresponding twelve months of the prior year was $45,846,197, while the increase in the value of exports of manufactured products was $16,838,240.

There is certainly nothing in the condition of trade, foreign or domestic; there is certainly nothing in the condition fo our people of any class, to suggest that existing tariff and revenue legislation bears oppressively upon the people or retards the commercial deuelopment of the nation. It may be argued that our condition would be better if our tariff legislation were upon a free trade basis, but it cannot be denied that all the conditions of prosperity and of general contentment are present in a larger degree than ever before in our history, and that, too, just when it was prophesied they would be in the worst state. Agitation for radical changes in tariff and financial legislation can not help, but may seriously impede business, to the prosperity of which some degrees of stability in legislation is essential.

I think that there are conclusive evidences that the new tariff has created several great industries which will, within a few years, give employment to several hundred thousand American workingmen and women. In view of the somewhat over-crowded condition of the labor market of the United States, every patriotic citizen should rejoice at such a result.

The Purchase of Silver.

The report of the secretary of the treasury shows that the total receipts of the government from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, were $458,544,233.03, while the exditures for the same period were $421,304,470.46, leaving a surplus of $37,239,762.57. The receipts of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, actual and estimated are $433,000,000, and the expenditures $409,000,000. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, the estimated receipts are $455,336,350, and the expenditures $441,300,093. Under the law of July 14, 1890, the secretary of the treasury has purchased since Aug. 13 during the fiscal year 48,393,113 ounces of silver bullion at an average cost of $1.045 per ounce. The highest price paid during the year was $1.2025, and the lowest $0.9636. In exchange for this silver bullion have been issued $50,577,498 of the treasury notes authorized by the act. The lowest price of silver reached during the fiscal year was $0.9636 on April 22, 1891, but on Nov. 1 the market price was only $0.96, which would give to the silver dollar a bullion value of 74¼ cents.

Before the influence of the prospective silver legislation was felt in the market silver was worth in New York about 0.955 per ounce. The ablest advocates of free coinage in the last congress were most confident in their prediction that the purchases by the government required by the law would at once bring the price of silver to $1.2929 per ounce, which would make the bullion value of a dollar 100 cents and hold it there. The prophecies of the anti-silver men of disasters to result from the coinage of $2,000,000 per month were not wider of the mark.

Imports Exceeded Exports.

The friends of free silver are not agreed, I think, as to the causes that brought their hopeful predictions to naught. Some facts are known. The exports of silver from London to India during the first nine months of this calendar year fell off over 50 per cent, or $17,202,730, compared with the same months of the preceeding year. The exports of domestic silver bullion from this country, which had averaged for the last ten years over $17,000,000, fell in the last fiscal year to $13,797,391; while, for the first time in recent years, the imports of silver into this country exceeded the exports by the sum of $2,745,365. In the previous year the net exports of silver from the United States amounted to $8,545,455. The production of the United States increased from 50,000,000 ounces in 1889 to 5[illegible],000,000 in 1890. The government is now buying and putting aside annually 54,000,000 ounces, which, allowing for 7,140,000 ounces of new bullion used in the arts, is 6,640,000 more than our domestic product available for coinage. I hope that the depression in the price of silver is temporary, and that a further trial of this legislation will more favorably affect it. That the increased volume of currency thus supplied for the use of the people was needed, and that beneficial results upon trade and prices have followed this legislation I think must be very clear to every one; nor should it be forgotten that for every dollar of these notes issued a full dollar's worth of silver bullion is at the time deposited in the treasury as a security for its redemption.

Let Existing Laws Be Tried.

Upon this subject, as upon the tariff, my recommendation is that the existing laws be given a full trial and that our business interests be spared the distressing influence which threats of radical changes always impart. Under existing legislation it is in the power of the treasury department to maintain the essential condition of national finance as well as of commercial prosperity—the party in use of the coin dollars and their paper representatives. The assurance that these powers would be freely and unhesitatingly used has done much to produce and sustain the present favorable business conditions. I am still of the opinion that the free coinage of silver under existing conditions would disastrously affect our business interests at home and abroad. We could not hope to maintain an equality in the purchasing power of the gold and silver dollar in our own markets, and in foreign trade the stamp gives no added value to the bullion contained in coins. The producers of the country, its farmers and laborers, have the highest interest that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government shall be as good as any other. If there is one less valuable than another its sure and constant errand will be to pay them for their toil and for their crops. The money lender will protect himself by stipulating for payment in gold, but the laborer has never been able to do that. To place business upon a silver basis would mean a sudden and severe contraction of the currency by the withdrawal of gold and gold notes, and such an unsettling of all values as would produce a commercial panic. I can not believe that a people so strong and prosperous as our will dromote such a policy.

Required by the Business World.

The producers of silver are entitled to just consideration, but they should not forget that the government is now buying and putting out of the market what is the equivalent of the entire product of our silver mines. This is more than they themselves thought of asking two years ago. I believe it is the earnest desire of a great majoriry of the people, as it is mine, that a full coin use shall be made of silver just as soon as the co-operation of other nations can be secured and a ratio fixed that will give circulation equally to gold and silver. The business of the world requires the use of both metals; but I do not see any prospect of gain, but much of loss by giving up the present system, in which a full use is made of gold and a large use of silver, for one in which silver alone will circulate. Such an event would be at once fatal to the further progress of the silver movement. Bi-metallism is the desired end, and the true friends of silver will be careful not to overrun the goal and bring in silver monometallism with its necessary attendants, the loss of our gold to Europe and the relief of the pressure there for a larger currency. I have endeavored by the use of official and unofficial agencies to keep a close observation of the state of public sentiment in Europe upon this question, and have not found it to be such as to justify me in proposing an international conference. There is, however, I am sure, a growing sentiment in Europe in favor of a larger use of silver, and I know of no more effectual way of promoting this sentiment than by accumulating gold here. A scarcity of gold in the European reserves will be the most persuasive argument for the use of silver.

The Treasury Surplus.

The exports of gold to Europe, which began in February last and continued until the close of July, aggregated over seventy millions of dollars. The net loss of gold during the fiscal year was nearly $68,000,000. That no serious monetary disturbance resulted was most gratifying and gave to Europe fresh evidence of the strength and stability of our financial institutions. With the movement of crops, the outflow of gold was speedily stopped, and a return set in. Up to Dec. 1 we had recovered of our gold lost at the port of New York $27,854,000, and it is confidently believed that during the winter and spring this aggregate will be steadily and largely increased. The presence of a large cash surplus in the treasury has for many years been the subject of much unfavorable criticism and has furnished an argument to those who have desired to place the tariff upon a purely revenue basis. It was agreed by all that the withdrawal from circulation of so large an amount of money was an embarrassment to the business of the country and made necessary the intervention of the department at frequent intervals to relieve threatened monetary panics. The surplus on March 1, 1889, was $183,827,190.29. The policy of applying this surplus to the redemption of the interest-bearing securities of the United States was thought to be preferable to that of depositing it without interest in selected national banks. There have been redeemed since the date last mentioned of interest-bearing securities $259,079,350, resulting in a reduction of the annual interest charge of $11,684,675. The money which had been deposited in banks without interest has been gradually withdrawn and used in the redemption of bonds.

The result of this policy, of the silver legislation and of the refunding of the 4½ per cent bonds has been a large increase of the money in circulation. At the date last named, the circulation was $1,404,205,896, or $23.03 per capita, while on the first day of December, 1891, it had increased to $1,577,262,070, or $24.38 per capita. The offer of the secretary of the treasury to the holders of the 4½ per cent bonds to extend the time of redemption, at the option of the government, at an interest of 2 per cent was accepted by the holders of about one-half the amount and the unextended bonds are being redeemed on presentation.

INDIANS AS SOLDIERS.

The Seven Companies Already Organized Give Satisfaction.

The report of the secretary of war exhibits the results of an intelligent, progressive and business-like administration of a department which has been too much regarded as one of mere routine. The separation of Secretary Proctor from the department by reason of his appointment as a senator from the state of Vermont, is a source of great regret to me and to his colleagues in the cabinet, as I am sure that it will be to all those who have had business with the department while under his charge. In the administration of army affairs some especially good work has been accomplished. The efforts of the secretary to reduce the percentage of desertions by removing the causes that promoted it have been so successful as to enable him to report for the last year a lower percentage of desertion than has been before reached in the history of the army. The resulting money saving is considerable, but the improvement in the morale of the enlisted men is the most valuable incident of the reforms which have brought about this result. The work of securing sites for shore batteries for harbor defense and the manufacture of mortars and guns of high power to equip them has made good progress during the year. The preliminary work of tests and plans which so long delayed a start is now out of the way. Some guns have been completed, and with an enlarged shop and a more complete equipment at Watervliet, the army will soon be abreast of the navy in gun construction. Whatever unavoidable causes of delay may arise, there should be none from delayed and insufficient appropriations. We shall be greatly embarrassed in the proper distribution and use of naval vessels until adequate shore defenses are provided for our harbors.

Making Soldiers of Indians.

I concur in the recommendation of the secretary that the three-battalions organization be adopted for the infantry. The adoption of a smokeless powder and of a modern rifle equal in range, precision and rapidity of fire to the best now in use, will, I hope, not be longer delayed. The project of enlisting Indians and organizing them into separate companies upon the same basis as other soldiers was made the subject of very careful study by the secretary, and received my approval. Seven companies have been completely organized and seven more are in process of organization. The results of six months' training have more than realized the highest anticipations. The men are readily brought under discipline, acquire the drill with facility and show great pride in the right discharge of their duties and perfect loyalty to their officers, who declare that they would take them into action with confidence. The discipline, order and cleanliness of the military posts will have a wholesome and elevating influence upon the men enlisted, and through them upon their tribes, while a more friendly feeling for the whites and a greater respect for the government will certainly be promoted.

The great work done in the record and pension division of the war department by Maj. Ainsworth, of the medical corps, and the clerks under him, is entitled to honorable mention. Taking up the work with nearly 41,000 cases behind he closed the last fiscal year without a single case left over, though the new cases had increased 52 per cent over the previous year by reason of the pension legislation of the last congress.

I concur in the recommendation of the attorney general that the right in felony cases to a review by the supreme court be limited. It would seem that personal liberty would have a safe guaranty if the right of review in cases involving only fine and imprisonment was limited to the circuit court of appeals, unless a constitutional question should in some way be involved. The judges of the court of private land claims provided for by the act of March 3, 1891, have been appointed and the court organized. It is now possible to give early relief to communities long repressed in their development by unsettled land titles and to establish the possession and right of settlers whose lands have been rendered valueless by adverse and unfounded claims.

The act of July 9, 1888, provided for the incorporation and management of a reform school for girls in the District of Columbia; but it has remained inoperative for the reason that no appropriation has been made for construction or maintenance. The need of such an institution is very urgent. Many girls could be saved from depraved lives by the wholesome influences and restraints of such a school. I recommend that the necessary appropriation be made for a site and for construction.

Chinese Immigration.

The enforcement by the treasury department of the law prohibiting the coming of Chinese to the United States has been effective as to such as seek to land from vessels entering our ports. The result has been to divert travel to vessels entering the ports of British Columbia, whence passage into the United States at obscure points along the Dominion boundary is easy. A very considerable number of Chinese laborers have during the past year entered the United States from Canada and Mexico. The officers of the treasury department and the department of justice have used every means at their command to intercept this immigration; but the impossibility of perfectly guarding our extended frontier is apparent. The Dominion government collects a head tax of $50 from every Chinaman entering Canada, and thus derives a considerable revenue from these who only use its ports to reach a position of advantage to evade our exclusion laws. There seems to be satisfactory evidence that the business of passing Chinamen through Canada to the United States is organized and quite active. The department of justice has construed the laws to require the return of any Chinaman found to be unlawfully in this country to China as the country from whence he came, notwithstanding the fact that he came by way of Canada, but several of the district courts have, in cases brought before them, overruled this view of the law and decided that such persons must be returned to Canada.

This construction robs the law of all effectiveness, even if the decrees could be executed, for the men returned can the next day recross our border. But the only appropriation made is for sending them back to China, and the Canadian officials refuse to allow them to re-enter Canada without the payment of the $50 head tax. I recommend such legislation as will remedy these defects in the law.

Notable Results Produced.

In the previous messages I have called the attention of congress to the necessity of so extending the jurisdiction of the United States courts as to make triable therein any felony committed while in the act of violating a law of the United States. These courts can not have that independence and effectiveness which the constitution contemplates so long as the felonious killing of high court officers, jurors, and witnesses in the discharge of their duties, or by reason of their acts as such, is only cognizable in the state courts. The work done by the attorney general and other officers of his department, even under the present inadequate legislation, has produced some notable results in the interest of law and order. The attorney general and also the commissioners of the District of Columbia call attention to the defectiveness and inadequacy of the laws relating to crimes against chastity in the District of Columbia. A stringent code upon this subject has been provided by congress for Utah, and it is a matter of surprise that the needs of this district should have been so long overlooked.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Conscientious Desire of Its Head to Improve the Service.

In the report of the postmaster general some very gratifying results are exhibited and many betterments of the service suggested. A perusal of the report gives abundant evidence that the supervision and direction of the postal system have been characterized by an intelligent and conscientious desire to improve the service. The reveuues of the department show an increase of over $5,000,000, while the estimate for the year 1893 shows a surplus of receipts over expenditures. Ocean mail postoffices have been established upon the steamers of the North German, Lloyd and Hamburg lines, saving, by the distribution on shipboard, from two to fourteen hours time in the delivery of mail at the port of entry and often much more than this in the delivery at interior places. So thoroughly has this system, initiated by Germany and the United States, evinced its usefulness that it can not be long before it is installed upon all the great ocean mail carrying steamships. Eight thousand miles of new postal service have been established upon railroads, the car distribution to sub-stations in the great cities has been increased about 12 per cent, while the percentage of errors in distributon has, during the past year, been reduced over one-half.

Experiments in Free Delivery.

An appropriation was given by the last congress for the purpose of making some experiments in free delivery in small cities and towns. The results of these experiments have been so satisfactory that the postmaster general recommends, and I concur in the recommendation, that the free delivery system be at once extended to towns of 5,000 population. His discussion of the inadequate facilities extended under our present system of rural communities, and his suggestions, with a view to give these communities a fuller participation in the benefits of the postal service, are worthy of your careful consideration.

It is not just that the farmer who receives his mail at a neighboring town, should not only be compelled to send to the post office for it but to pay a considerable rent for a box in which to place it or wait his turn at a general delivery window, while the city resident has mail brought to his door. It is stated that over 54,000 neighborhoods are under the present system, receiving mail at post offices where money orders and postal notes are not issued. The extension of this system to these communities is especially desirable, as the patrons of such offices are not possessed of the other facilities offered in more populous communities for the transmission of small sums of money. I have, in a message to the preceeding congress, expressed my views as to a modified use of the telegraph in connection with the postal service.

Ocean Mail Service.

In pursuance of the ocean mail law of March 3, 1891, and after a most careful study of the whole subject, and frequent conferences with ship owners, boards of trade, and others, advertisements were issued by the post master general for fifty-three lines of ocean mail service; ten to Great Britaian and the continent; twenty-seven to South America; three to China and Japan; four to Australia and the Pacific Islands; seven to the West Indies; and two to Mexico. It was not, of course, expected bids for all these lines would be received or that service upon them all would be contracted for. It was intended, in furtherance of the act, to secure as many new lines as possible, while including in the list most or all the foreign lines now occupied by American ships. It was hoped that a line to England and perhaps one to the continent would be secured; but the outlay required to equip such lines wholly with new ships of the first class and the difficulty of establishing new lines in competition with those already established deterred bidders whose interest had been enlisted. It is hoped that a way may be yet found overcoming these difficulties. The Brazil Steamship Company, by reason of a miscalculation as to the speed of its vessels, was not able to bid under the terms of the advertisement. The policy of the department was to secure from the established lines an improved service as a condition of giving to them the benefits of the law. This in all instances has been attained.

The postmaster general estimates that an expenditure in American ship yards of about ten millions of dollars will be necessary to enable the bidders to construct the ships called for by the service which they have accepted. I do not think there is any reason for discouragement or for any turning back from the policy of this legislation. Indeed a geod beginning has been made, and as the subject is further considered and understood by capitalists and shipping people, new lines will be ready to meet future proposals, and we may date from the passage of this law the revival of American shipping interests and the recovery of a fair share of the carrying trade of the world. We were receiving for foreign postage nearly two millions of dollars under the old system and the outlay for ocean mail service did not exceed $600,000 per annum. It is estimated by the posimaster general that, if all the contarets proposed are completed, it will require $247,354 for this year in addition to the appropriation for sea and inland postage already in the estimates and that for the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1893, there would probably be needed about $560,000.

OUR NEW NAVY.

Twenty-Four Warships of All Classes Under Construction.

The report of the secretary of the navy shows a gratifying increase of new naval vessels in commission. The Newark, Concord, Bennington and Miantonomoh have been added during the year, and an aggregate of something more than 11,000 tons. Twenty-four war ships of all classes are now under construction in the navy yards and private shops, but while the work upon them is going forward satisfactorily the completion of the more important vessels will yet require about a year's time. Some of the vessels now under construction, it is believed, will be triumphs of naval engineering. When it is recollected that the work of building a modern navy was only initiated in the year 1883, that our naval constructors and shipbuilders were practically without experience in the construction of large iron or steel ships, that our engine shops were unfamiliar with great marine engines, and that the manufactur of steel forgings for guns and plates was almost a foreign industry the progress that has been made is not only highly satisfactory, but furnishes the assurance that the United States will before long attain, in the construction of such vessels, with their engines and armaments, the same pre-eminence which it attained when the best instrument of ocean commerce was the clipper ship and the most impressive exhibit of naval power the old wooden three-decker man-of-war.

Gun Shop at Washington.

The officers of the navy and the proprietors and engineers of our great private shops have responded with wonderful intelligence and professional zeal to the confidence expressed by congress to its liberal legislation. We have now at Washington a gun shop organized and conducted by naval officers, that in its system, economy and product, is unexcelled. Experiments with armor plate have been conducted during the year with most important results. It is believed that a plate of higher resisting power than any in use has been found and that the tests have demonstrated that cheaper methods of manufacture than those heretofore thought necessary can be used.

I commend to your favorable consideration the recommendations of the secretary, who has, I am sure, given to them the most conscientious study. There should be no hesitation in promptly completing a navy of the most modern type, large enough to enable this country to display its flag in all seas for the protection of its citizens and its extending commerce. The world needs no assurance of the peaceful purposes of the United States, but we shall probably be in the future, more largely a competitor in the commerce of the world, and it is essential to the dignity of this nation and to that peaceful influence which it should exercise on this hemisphere that its navy should be adequate, both upon the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Work in the Bureau of Indian Affairs Is on the Increase.

The report of the secretary of the interior shows that a very gratifying progress has been made in all of the bureaus which make up that official department. The work in the bureau of Indian affairs was perhaps never so large as now by reason of the numerous negotiations which have been proceeding with the tribes for a reduction of the reservations, with the incident labor of making allotments, and was never more carefully conducted. The provision of adequate school facilities for Indian children and the locating of adult Indians upon farms involve the solution of the "Indian question." Everything else—rations, annuities and tribal negotiations with the agents, inspectors and commissioners who distribute and conduct them—must pass away when the Indian has become a citizen, secure in the individual ownership of a farm from which he derives his substance by his own labor, protected by and subordinate to the laws which govern the white man, and provided by the general government or by the local communities in which he lives with the means of educating his children. When an Indian becomes a citizen in an organized state or territory his relation to the general government ceases in a great measure to be that of a ward; but the general government ought not at once to put upon the state or territory the burden of the education of his children.

Education of Indian Children.

It has been my thought that the government schools and school buildings upon the reservations would be absorbed by the school systems of the states and territories; but, as it has been found necessary to protect the Indian against the compulsory education of his land by exempting him from taxation for a period of twenty-five years, it would seem to be right that the general government, certainly where there are tribal funds in its possession, should pay to the school fund of the state what would be equivalent to the local school tax upon the property of the Indian. It will be noticed from the report of the commissioner of Indian affairs that already some contracts have been made with district schools for the education of Indian children. There is great advantage, I think, in bringing the Indian children into mixed schools. This process will be gradual, and in the meantime the present educational provisions and arrangements, the result of the best experience of those who have been charged with this work, should be continued. This will enable those religious bodies that have undertaken the work of Indian education with so much zeal and with results so restraining and beneficent to place their institutions in new and useful relations to the Indian and to his white neighbors.

[The president says the Sioux probably had some cause of complaint, but their latest outbreak was caused by the medicine men who preached the coming of the Messiah. A special message will be sent to congress relating to the Choctaw and Chickasaw appropriations. He refers to the opening of the Oklahoma lands and regrets his inability to open at the same time the surplus lands of the Cheyenne and Arepahoe reservation. The president believes on organic change in relations of the Indian and the United States will take place before long. Since March, 1889, 23,000,000 acres have been separated from reservations and added to the public domain.]

Small Claim Holders.

Early in this administration a special effort was begun to bring up the work of the general land officer. By faithful work the arrearages have been rapidly reduced. At the end of the last fiscal year only 84,172 final agricultural entries remained undisposed of, and the commissioner reports that, with the present force, the work can be fully brought up by the end of the next fiscal year. Your attention is called to the difficulty presented by the secretary of the interior as to the administration of the law of March 3, 1891, establishing a court of private land claims. The small holdings intended to be protected by the law are estimated to be more than fifteen thousand in number. The claimants are a most deserving class and their titles are supported by the strongest equities. The difficulty grows out of the fact that the lands have been largely surveyed according to our methods, while the holdings, many of which have been in the same family for generations, have been laid out in narrow strips a few rods wide upon a stream and running back to the hills for pasturage and timber. Provisions should be made for numbering these tracts as lots and for patenting them by such numbers and without reference to section lines.

The Pension Bureau.

The administration of the pension bureau has been characterized during the year by great diligence. The total number of pensioners upon the roll on the 30th day of June, 1891, was 676,160. There were allowed during the fiscal year ending at that time 250,565 cases. Of this number 102,387 were allowed under the law of June 27, 1890. The issuing of certificates has been proceeding at the rate of about 30,000 per month, about 75 per cent. of these being cases under the new law. The commissioner expresses the opinion that he will be able to carefully adjudicate and allow 350,000 claims during the present fiscal year. The appropriation for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year 1890-'94 was $127,685,793.89, and the amount expended $118,560,649.29, leaving an unexpended surplus of $9,125,144.60. The commissioner is quite confident that there will be no call this year for a deficiency appropriation, notwithstanding the rapidity with which the work is being pushed. The mistake which has been made by many in their exaggerated estimates of the cost of pensions is in not taking account of the diminished value of first payments under the recent legislation. These payments under the general law have been for many years very large, as the pensions when allowed dated from the time of filing the claim, and most of these claims had been pending for years.

Expenditures for the Fiscal Year.

The first payments under the law of June, 1890, are relatively small, and, as the per cent. of the cases increases and that of the old cases diminishes, the annual aggregate of first payments is largely reduced. The commissioner, under date of November 13, furnished me with the statement that during the last four months 113,175 certificates were issued, 27,893 under the general law and 75,282 under the act of June 17, 1889. The average first payment during these four months was $131.85, while the average first payment upon cases allowed during the year ending June 30, 1891, was $239.23, being a reduction in the average first payments during these four months of $107.48. The estimate for pension expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, is $144,956,000, which, after a careful examination of the subject, the commissioner is of the opinion will be sufficient. While these disbursements to the disabled soldiers of the great civil war are large, they do not realize the exaggerated estimates of those who oppose this beneficent legislation. The secretary of the interior shows with great fullness the care that is taken to exclude fraudulent claims, and also the gratifying fact that the persons to whom these pensions are going are men who rendered, not slight, but substantial war service.

Debt of Subsidized Railroads.

The report of the commissioner of railroads shows that the total debt of the subsidized railroads to the United States was, on Dec 31, 1890, $112,512,613.06. A large part of this debt is now fast approaching maturity, with no adequate provision for its payment. Some policy for dealing with this debt, with a view to its ultimate collection, should be at once adopted. It is very difficult, well nigh impossible, for so large a body as the congress to conduct the necessary negotiations and investigations. Therefore I recommend that provision be made for the appointment of a commission to agree upon and report a plan for dealing with this debt.

The work of the census bureau is now far in advance and the great bulk of the enormous labor involved completed. It will be more strictly a statistical exhibit and less encumbered by essays than its immediate predecessors. The methods pursued have been fair, careful and intelligent, and have secured the approval of the statisticians, who have followed them with a scientific and non-partisan interest. The appropriations necessary to the early completion and publication of the authorized volumes should be given in time to secure against delays, which increase the cost and at the same time diminish the value of the work.

[The condition of the territories are improving and large areas of land are brought into cultivation by irrigating canals. But their future depends upon wise legislation in regulating the distribution of the water supply. A simple form of town government is recommended for Alaska.]

Repression of Polygamy.

The legislation of congress for the repression of polygamy has, after years of resistance on the part of the Mormons, at last brought them to the conclusion that resistance is unprofitable and unavailing. The power of congress over this subject should not be surrendered until we have satisfactory evidence that the people of the state to be created would exercise the exclusive power of the state over this subject in the same way. The question is not whether these people now obey the laws of congress against polygamy, but rather, would they make, enforce, and maintain such laws themselves if absolutely free to regulate the subject? We can not afford to experiment with this subject, for when a state is once constituted the act is final and any mistake irretrievable. No compact in the enabling act could in my opinion, be binding or effective.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Great Results Already Attained by Its Establishment.

If the establishment of the department of agriculture was regarded by any one as a mere concession to the enlightened demand of a worthy class of people, that impression has been most effectually removed by the great results already attained. Its home influence has been very great in disseminating agricultural and horticultural information; in stimulating and directing a further diversification of crops; in detecting and eradicating diseases of domestic animals, and more than all, in the close and informal contact which it has established and maintained with the farmers and stock raisers of the whole country. Every request for information has had prompt attention and every subject merited consideration. The scientific corps of the department is of a high order and is pushing its investigations with method and enthusiasm. The inspection by this department of cattle and pork products intended for shipment abroad has been the basis of the success which has attended our efforts to secure the removal of the restrictions maintained by the European governments.

Success Attained at Last.

For ten years protests and petitions upon this subject from the packers and stock raisers of the United States have been directed against those restrictions which so seriously limited our markets and curtailed the profits of the farm. It is a source of general congratulation that success has at last been attained, for the effects of an enlarged foreign market for these meats will be felt, not only by the farmer, but in our public finances and in every branch of trade. It is particularly fortunate that the increased demand for good products, resulting from the removal of the restrictions upon our meats and from the reciprocal trade arrangements to which I have referred, should have come at a time when the agricultural surplus is so large. Without the help thus derived, lower prices would have prevailed. The secretary of agriculture estimates that the restrictions upon the importation of our pork products into Europe lost us a market for $20,000,000 worth of these products annually.

Largest Grain Crop.

The grain crop of this year was the largest in our history, 50 per cent. greater than that of last year, and yet the new markets that have been opened and the large demand resulting from short crops in Europe have sustained prices to such an extent that the enormous surplus of meats and breadstuffs will be marketed at good prices, bringing relief and prosperity to an industry that was much depressed. The value of the grain crop of the United States is estimated by the secretary to be this year $500,000,000 more than last; of meats, $150,000,000 more, and of all products of the farm, $700,000,000 more. It is not inappropriate, I think, here to suggest that our satisfaction in the contemplation of this marvelous addition to the national wealth is unclouded by a suspicion of the currency by which it is measured, and in which the farmer is paid for the product of his fields.

Civil Service Reform.

The report of the civil service commission should receive the careful attention of the opponents, as well as the friends, of this reform. The commission invites a personal inspection by senators and representatives of its records and methods; and every fair critic will feel that such an examination should precede judgment of condemnation, either of the system or its administration. It is not claimed that either is perfect, but I believe the law is being executed with impartiality, and that the system is incomparably better and fairer than that of appointments upon favor. I recommend that the appropriations for the civil service commission be made adequate to the increased work of the next fiscal year.

[The president again invites the attention of congress to the need of a law protecting rail way employes as far as possible against the dangers of their occupation.]

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Some Suggestions Made Upon Methods of Choosing Them.

The method of appointment by the states of electors of president and vice-president has recently attracted renewed interest by reason of a departure by the state of Michigan from the method which had become uniform in all the states and even by the same state. In some the choice was made by the legislature, in others electors were chosen by districts, but more generally by the voters of the whole state upon a general ticket. The movement toward the adoption of the last named method had an early beginning and went steadily forward among the states, until in 1832 there remained but a single state, South Carolina, that had not adopted it. That state, until the civil war, continued to choose its electors by a vote of the legislature, but after the war changed its method and conformed to the practice of the other states. For nearly sixty years all the states save one have appointed their electors by a popular vote upon a general ticket, and for nearly thirty years this method was universal. After a full test of other methods, without important division or dissent in any state and without any purpose of party advantage, as we must believe, but solely upon the considerations that uniformity was desirable and that a general election in territorial divisions not subject to change was most consistent with the popular character of our institutions, best preserved the equality of the voters, and perfectly removed the choice of president from the baneful influence of the "gerrymander," the practice of all the states was brought into harmony.

Minority Rule Established.

That this concurrence should now be broken is, I think, an unfortunate and even threatening episode and one that may well suggest whether states that still give their approval to the old and prevailing method ought not to secure, by a constitutional ammendment, a practice which has the approval of all. The recent Michigan legislation provides for choosing what are popularly known as the congressional electors for president by congressional districts, and two senatorial electors by districts created for that purpose. This legislation was, of course, accompanied by a new congressional apportionment and the two statutes bring the electoral vote of the state under the influence of the "gerrymander." These gerrymanders for congressional purposes are in most cases buttressed by a gerrymander of the legislative dictricts, thus making it impossible for a majority of the legal voters of the state to correct the apportionment and equalize the congressional districts. A minority rule is established that only a political convulsion can overthrow. I have recently been advised that in one county of a certain state three districts for the election of members of the legislature are constituted as follows: One has 65,000 population, one 15,000, and one 10,000, while in another county detached non-contiguous sections have been united to make a legislative district. These methods have a ready found effective application to the choice of senators and representatives in congress, and now an evil start has been made in the direction of applying them to the choice by the states of electors of president and vice-president.

What an Election Implies.

If this is accomplished we shall then have the three great departments of the government in grasp of the "gerrymander," the legislative and executive directly and the judiciary indirectly through the power of appointment. An election implies a body of electors having prescribed qualification, each one of whom has an equal value and influence in determining the result. So when the constitution provides that "each state shall appoint (elect) in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, etc., an unrestricted power was not given to the legislatures in the selection of the methods to be used. "A republican form of goverment" is guaranteed by the constitution to each state, and the power given by the same instrument to the legislatures of the states to prescribe methods for the choice, by the state, of electors must be exercised under the limitation. The essential features of such a government are the right of the people to choose their own officers and the nearest practicable equality of value in the suffrages given in determining that choice. It will not be claimed that the power given to the legislature would support a law providing that the persons receiving the smallest vote should be the electors, or a law that allows the electors should be chosen by the voters of a single congressional district. The state is to choose, and, under the pretense of regulating methods, the legislature can neither vest the right of choice elsewhere nor adopt methods not conformable to republican institutions.

Guaranty for Free Choice.

It is not my purpose here to discuss the question whether a choice by the legislature or by the voters of equal single districts is a choice by the state, but only to recommend such regulation of this matter by constitutional amendment as will secure uniformity and prevent that disgraceful partisan jugglery to which such a liberty of choice, if it exists, offers a temptation. Nothing just now is more important than to provide every guaranty for the absolutely fair and free choice by an equal suffrage within the respective states, of all for officers of the national government, whether that suffrage is applied directly, as in the choice of members of the house of representatives, or indirectly, as in the choice of senators and electors of president. Respect for public officers and obedience to law will not cease to be the characteristics of our people until our elections cease to declare the will of majorities fairly ascertained, without fraud, suppression, or gerrymander. If I was called upon to declare wherein our chief national danger lies, I should say, without hesitation, in the overthrow of majority control by the suppresion or perversion of the popular suffrage. That there is a real danger here all must agree, but the energies of those who see it have been chiefly expended in trying to fix responsibility upon the opposite party, rather than in efforts to make such practices impossible by either party.

Danger to Public Peace.

Is it not possible now to adjourn that interminable and inconclusive debate while we take, by consent, one step in the direction of reform by eliminating the gerrymander which has been denounced by all parties as an influence in the selection of electors of president and members of congress? All the states have, acting freely and separately, determined that the choice of electors by a general ticket is the wisest and safest method and it would seem there could be no objection to a constitutional amendment making that method permanent. If a legislature chosen in one year upon purely local questions should, pending a presidential contest, meet, rescind the law for a choice upon a general ticket and provide for the choice of electors by the legislature, and this trick should determine the result, it is not too much to say that the public peace might be seriously and widely endangered. I have alluded to the gerrymander as affecting the method of selecting electors of president by congressional districts, but the primary intent and effect of this form of political robbery have relation to the selection of members of the house of representatives. The power of congress is ample to deal with this threatening and intolerable abuse. The unfailing test of sincerity in election reform will be found in a willingness to confer as to remedies and to put into force such measures as will most effectually preserve the right of the people to free and equal representation.

Fraud Against Suffrage.

An attempt was made in the last congress to bring to bear the constitutional powers of the general government for the correction of frauds against the suffrage. It is important to know whether the opposition to such measures is really rested in particular features supposed to be objectionable or includes any proposition to give to the election laws of the United States adequacy to the correction of grave and acknowledged evils. I must yet entertain the hope that it is possible to secure a calm, patriotic consideration of such constitutional or statutory changes as may be necessary to secure the choice of officers of the government to the people by fair apportionments and free elections.

I believe it would be possible to constitute a commission, non-partisan in its managership, and composed of patriotic, wise any impartial men, to whom a consideration of the question of the evils connected with our election system and methods might be committed with a good prospect of securing unanimity in some plan for removing or mitigating those evils. The constitution would permit the selection of the commission to be vested in the supreme court, if that method would give the best guaranty of impartiality. This commission should be charged with the duty of inquiring into the whole subject of the law of elections as related to the choice of officers of the national government with a view to securing to every elector a free and unmolested exercise of the suffrage and as near an approach to an equality of value in each ballot cast as is attainable.

While the policies of the general government upon the tariff, upon the restoration of our merchant marine, upon river and harbor improvements, and other such matters of grave and general concern are liable to be turned this way or that by the results of congressional elections, and administrative policies sometimes involving issues that tend to peace or war, to be turned this way or that by the results of a presidential election, there is a rightful interest in all the states and in every congressional district that will not be deceived or silenced by the audacious pretense that the question of the right of any body of legal voters in any state or in any congressional district to give their suffrages force upon these general questions, is a matter of only local concern or control. The demand that the limitation of suffrage should be found in the law and only there is a just demand and no just man should resent or resist it. My appeal is, and must continue to be, for a consultation that shall "proceed with candor, calmness, and patience upon the lines of justice and humanity, not of prejudice and cruelty."

A Glorious Vista.

To the consideration of these very grave questions I invite not only the attention of congress but that of all patriotic citizens. We must not entertain the delusion that our people have ceased to regard a free ballot and equal representation as the price of their allegiance to laws and civil magistrates. I have been greatly rejoiced to notice many evidences of the increased unification of our people and of a revived national spirit. The vista that now opens to us is wider and more glorious than ever before. Gratification and amazement struggle for supremacy as we contemplate the population, wealth and moral strength of our country. A trust, momentous in its influence upon our people and upon the world, is for a brief time committed to us, and we must not be faithless to its first condition—the defense of the free and equal influence of the people in the choice of public officers and in the control of public affairs. (Signed) BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 9, 1891.

CHILI WILL NOT APOLOGIZE.

The President's Message Regarded as Menacing a Rupture.

VALPARAISO, Dec 10.—The substance of President Harrison's statement of Chilian affairs was received yesterday and is a subject of universal comment. It is regarded by the Chilians as decidedly menacing a rupture between the two countries, as it is not believed that the Chilian government will consent either to an apology or any material indemnity. The majority in congress is known to be opposed to any concession, and the Chilian government, although possessed of great influence, would find it dificult to carry the necessary support for any humiliating measures. It is now no secret that the government is proceeding actively with warlike preparations, and that artillery of the latest manufacture has been ordered from Germany in anticipation of hostilities, possibly with other powers, and probably with the United States.

Sawtelle Will Have to Hang.

DOVER, N. H., Dec. 10.—The clerk of the court last evening received an order from the court which heard Sawtelle's claim that the murder of his brother was committed in Maine, in which the petition of Sawtelle for a new trial is denied. The verdict is generally received with favor by the populace.

An Ann Arbor Woman Elopes.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Louis B. Lane, a young lawyer of this place, has eloped with Miss M. Eleanor Tibbetts, of Ann Arbor, Mich., a bookkeeper. The couple were married in Buffalo. Mr. Lane was engaged to be married to Miss Gracie Morse, of this place about Christmas.

SEVEN CREMATED

And four Others Crushed by a Falling Wall.

ELEVEN DEATHS AT TWO FIRES,

And $1,000,000 in Property Destroyed—A Terrible Series of Fatalities at Louisville—Four Firemen Caught and Killed—Six Girls and a Man Hemmed in By Flames Because There Were No Fire-Escapes — Sickening Details of the Occurrences.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 10.—During the past few hours $1,000,000 worth of property has been destroyed in this city and eleven lives sacrificed. At 6:20 Tuesday evening fire broke out in the building of the Boone Paper company on Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, causing a money loss of $65,000. The smoldering heat from this fire caused an explosion in adjoining buildings at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and another conflagration occurred that not only destroyed the buildings and stocks of Bamberger, Strong & Co.; Woolfolk, Payne & Co., Bliss, Wilson & Co., and others, but sent four firemen to eternity.

Caused by Criminal Carelessness.

Only a few hours later, and but a square away from the scene of the previous disasters, another explosion and fire occurred in the Christmas goods establishment of Frank A. Menne & Co., resulting in the destructing of the building and stock, the burning of six girls and one member of the firm. All these disasters occurred in less than fourteen hours' time. The loss of life at the Menne & Co. fire is chargeable to criminal disregard of the law requiring fire-escapes upon all such structures as the one where all these young lives ended in the most horrible of deaths.

How the Firemen Were Caught.

The fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning resulted from an explosion in the cellar of the Boone Paper company. The firemen had the flames under control and were preparing to leave when a terrible noise was heard; then a wall fell outward and all was confusion. The No. 1 hook and ladder company was immediately under this wall and its members were buried. Four came out alive, but the other four were caught and held until burned to ashes. The men killed are: William Davis, Thomas Moore, Samuel Baker and Tommy Slack.

The Firms Burned Out.

After this explosion the flames spread with rapidity, and by 7 o'clock two-thirds of the block between Sixth and Seventh on Main street was in ruins. The firms burned out were: F. W. Johanboeke & Sons; Weller, Woolfolk, Payne company; Bliss, Wilson & Co.; Bamberger, Strong & Co.; Boone Paper company; Hirsch Bros. & Co; Charles McCord; the New Albany; Charles Rosenheim; A. W. Bruge and C. Monk.

AWFUL FATE OF SIX GIRLS.

Imprisoned by Iron Gratings for the Flames to Feed Upon.

But the worst was to come. While the firemen were doing their utmost to get control of the flames on the Sixth street block there was a series of explosions on the square above, and almost in an instant the four-story building occupied as a wholesale candy store by Frank A. Menne & Co., at 157 West Main street, was a mass of blue, red, green, and other colored flames. In some unaccountable way the immense stock of Christmas fireworks stored in the lower floors of the building had become ignited and there was such a display as was never before seen here.

No Way to Escape Their Doom.

In the upper floors of this four-story structure twenty men and girls were employed. Those on the fourth floor jumped out of the window to the roof beneath, the rear of the store being only two stories high, but those on the third floor were hemmed in and burned, the back windows, the only ones on the floor, having iron gratings over them. The whole front of the building was a mass of flames, and escape that way was impossible. The screams of those imprisoned on the third floor could be heard for a block. There was absolutely no way out for them, however.

Seven Blackened Corpses Recovered.

Quickly as possible the firemen got into the ruins, and in a short time the first charred body was carried out. One by one the blackened masses were brought forth, until seven bodies were in the temporary morgue. These were: Amanda Dickey, 1809 West Market street; Georgia Kern, 1302 West Main street; Annie Lockhart, 1820 Cain street; Barbara Bell, 1223 Rodgers street; Charles Kimmel, Clara Rauch and Ada Parker.

He Saved Two Lives.

Allen Grimes, one of the persons rescued from the fourth floor, told the story of the fire as follows: "Almost as soon as the cry of fire was heard by us smoke began pouring into our room, and every girl under me lost her presence of mind. The only escape was through the back window, and I made for it, having first seized hold of Clara Rauch, Lou Kern, and Katie McGarvey. We made our way to the rear window, and I threw Katie McGarvey and Lou Kern out of it, where they fell safely upon the projecting porch of the third floor.

Clara Rauch's Fatal Frenzy.

"When we reached the window Clara Rauch was clinging to my arm, and I was about to cast her out to the other girls. To my horror, however, she suddenly broke away from me and went back into the flames and smoke. I searched everywhere for her, but she seemed to have perished. I then jumped to the roof of the third floor, and with Kittie McGarvey and Lou Kern made my way to an adjoining roof and escaped. The last I remember is that I was taken home in the patrol wagon."

The Weather We May Expect.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The following are the weather indications for twenty-four hours from 8 p. m. yesterday: For Iowa—Generally fair weather; southwesterly winds; colder in northwestern, stationary temperature in southeastern portion. For Wisconsin—Fair weather, except showers in extreme northern portion; westerly winds; colder in northern, stationary temperature in southern portion. For Upper Michigan—Showers; colder in eastern, stationary temperature in western portion; westerly winds. For Lower Michigan—Fair weather in southern, occasional showers in northern portion; westerly winds; stationary temperature in southeastern, cooler in northwestern portion. For Indiana and Illinois—Fair weather; southwesterly winds, slight changes in temperature.

ON SHORT RATIONS.

The Striking Miners of the Brazil Neighborhood.

SCANTY DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.

A List of the Mines at Work and the Number of Men—Serious Trouble Looked for—December Weds May in Order to Baffle Hungry Relatives—How a Boy Saved a Man's Life—Another Woman's Right Established—Indiana News Miscellany.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The annual report of the secretary of the treasury was made public yesterday. The total receipts of the government for the year from all sources were $450,545,238.03, of which $219,522,205 23 were from customs, and $145 686,249 44 from internal revenue. The expenditures aggregated $421,304,470.46, the civil list taking $110,048,167.49; the army, $48,720,065 01; the navy, $26,113,896 46; interest on public debt, $37,547,135 37, and pensions, $124 415,951.40.

The Surplus and Its Application.

The surplus was $31,239,762 57 to which must be added $54,207,975 75, deposited in the treasury for the redemption of national bank notes; $9.363,715 deposited during the year on the same account; $3,810 received for 4 per cent bonds issued for interest accrued on refunding certificates converted during the year, and $34,132.372.16 taken from the cash balance in the treasury, making a total of $134 947,635.48, which was applied to the payment of the public debt.

Falling Off of Receipts

Compared with the preceding fiscal year receipts for 1891 have fallen off $5,418,847.52. There was an increase in round numbers of $5,000,000 in postal receipts and $3,000.000 in internal revenue receipts, and a decrease of $10,000,000 in custom receipts; $2,500,000 from profits in coinage, and $2,250,000 from sales of public lands. There was a net increase of $57,636 198 in the ordinary expenses of the government. Among the larger items of increase were $11,521.497 for refund of direct taxes; $4 938.333 expenses of eleventh census; $1,398,208 salaries and expenses United States courts; $4,137,226 for the military establishment; $4,107,090 for the naval establishment; $1,819.422 for the Indian service, and $17,479,096 for pensions.

Revenues for the Present Year.

For the present fiscal year the revenues are estimated at $433,000,000 of which $185,000,000 will come from customs, $152,000,000 from internal revenue and $71,000,000 from the postal service The estimated expenditures are $409,000,000, of which $125,000,000 will be for pensions. The estimated surplus is $24,000,000. The cash balance available June 30 next is estimated at $139,000,000. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, the secretary estimates a revenue of $455 336 350, and expenditures amounting to $441,300,093, or an estimated surplus of $14,036,256.

THE SUBJECT OF CIRCULATION.

An Erroneous Idea About the Volume Thereof—National Banks.

The important subject of circulation, the secretary says, has been unusually prominent during the past twelve months. The stringency in the money market during the summer and autumn of 1890, he says, was relieved by the prompt and effective measures of his predecessor and happily disappeared without producing the grave consequences which were feared by the public; but its existence, and the widespread apprehension which it caused, induced a revival of the erroneous idea that the volume of money in circulation was not only inadequate to the needs of the country, but was very much less per capita than during the so-called flush-times which followed the civil war.

Plenty of Money in the Country.

The amount of money in circulation has been very largely increased since the close of the fiscal year. The amount July 1, 1891, was $1,497,431,507 and the amount per capita was $23.41. The return of gold to the United States, the operation of the silver note act, and disbursements by the treasury on account of the 4½ per cent. loan, pensions, etc., enlarged the volume on Dec. 1 to $1,577 263,070, and the per capita amount to $24 38.

Indorses Lacey's Suggestions.

On the subject of national banks the secretary invites favorable attention to the recommendations of the comptroller that the present law be so amended as to provide that no association shall be required to maintain a bond deposit of more than $1,000 to insure circulation; that every association may issue circulating notes equal to the par value of the bonds so deposited; that the monthly withdrawal of bonds pledged to secure such notes shall not exceed $3,000,000 in the aggregate, and that the semi-annual duty on circulation be so reduced as to equal ½ of one per cent.

Effect of the Tariff Law.

Of the practical effect of the new tariff law the secretary, after exhibiting the figures relating to foreign commerce used by the president in his message, says it has reduced the price of sugar to the people without conflict with the principle of protection because we cannot raise near all the sugar we need; that on articles in which we compete with foreigner countries it is a tax on the foreign producer, who has to pay the duty if he wants to compete with us in our own country, and that a comparison of the prices of goods will prove the assertion.

Reciprocity, Immigration, Etc.

Of reciprocity the secretary says it has already enlarged our trade with Latin America several millions, although it has been in force but a few months. He says it is imperative that some bar should be put up against the immigration into this country of European paupers, convicts and other undesirable classes, but that the law is defective, and congress only can make it efficient. New legislation is needed also in regard to the Chinese if they are to be kept out of this country.

Major Overman Only a Little Short.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Acting Secretary of War Grant said yesterday that the investigation into Major Overman's accounts had developed the fact that the shortage in his accounts could not possibly exceed $400. It was expected that Major Overman could explain all his accounts satisfactorily.

In Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The president's message was received in the senate and house yesterday and read. It was listened to with close interest, the diplomatic gallery being full of foreign representatives who left as soon as that part of interest to them was completed As soon as the reading was finished the senate adjourned for the day, and the house until Saturday, at which time, by agreement, it will further adjourn to Wednesday.

COOPER "HAS IT IN" FOR RAUM.

The Indiana Statesman Will Have Another Go at the Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, D. c. 10.—Cooper of Indiana stated yesterday that he proposed early in January to offer a resolution in the house providing for a thorough and rigid examination of the management of the pension office under Commissioner Raum. His reason for delaying the matter is that he is going to Indiana on business, and cannot return to Washington until after the holidays.

Will Let Up if Raum Is Removed.

He said also that he would not press the inquiry should General Raum be removed, and yet he did not like to appear in the attitude of threatening the administration; but in view of what has already transpired he would not consider himself true to his constituents and the country if he did not do his utmost to have Raum's administration of pension office affairs thoroughly investigated.

ABBREVIATED TELEGRAMS.

The czar says Europe is entirely peaceable.

Col. W. W. Clapp, editor of The Boston Journal, died in that city of bronchitis.

Secretary Foster's temperature is normal and his early recovery is confidently expected

The treasury department bought 546,000 ounces of silver at from $0 956 to $0.957 per ounce.

It is reported that France has a bill against Brazil for a dozen dead Frenchmen who were killed by agents of Da Fonseca.

Lizzie Nutt, of Uniontown, Pa., on account of whom two men have been killed, has been married to a Chicago hat "drummer."

Secretary Blaine and the Chilian minister are discussing the matter of indemnity for the murder of the Baltimore's sailors at Valparaiso.

Constans, French minister of the interior, is ill with la grippe. There are 40,000 cases now in Berlin, but it is much milder than that of last year.

The grand jury at Beaver, Pa., has found a true bill against W. A. Mellon and W. H. Portsmouth, proprietors of The Daily Star, for libeling Senator Quay.

When it was known in Cambridge, Mass., that no license had carried the day at the city election, the pastors themselves rang the church bells as a token of joy.

Levi Healbeln, a farmer, who died near Eastville, Pa., had done hardly anything during the past twenty years except read the Bible. He read it through five times a year.

C. A. Storrs, of Elgin, Ills., a piano tuner, was killed, and H. True, a Milwaukee fireman, injured in a wreck on the Chicago and Northwestern eight miles south of Baraboo, Wis.

Joseph McNeill, a New Orleans citizen, died from the shock received by suddenly coming upon surgeons amputating a man's leg. Mr. McNeill was perfectly well when he received the shock.

Miss Jennie Foster, of Brooklyn, enjoys the distinction of being the first girl who ever "spanked" her dad. She caught the old man while drunk beating her mother, and "gave it to him good" with her slipper.

Carpenter's historical painting of the death-bed of Lincoln is historically incorrect, in that Colfax, who was not there, is on the picture, while Johnson (the vice president) who was there, is not on the picture.

The Fire at New Richmond.

NEW RICHMOND, Wis., Dec. 10.—A block of buildings were destroyed by Tuesday night's fire. The blaze started at 10 o'clock and was not extinguished until 3:30 yesterday morning. The loss is $85,000, with insurance of $40 000. The principal losers are: O. G. Williams, $6,000; A. W. Bosworth, Jr., $7,000; P Heffron, $10,000, Mrs. B. E. Aldrich, $9,000.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago.

CHICAGO Dec. 9.

Following were the quotations on the board of trade to-day: Wheat—December, opened 92¾c, closed 93¼c; January, opened and closed 93⅝c; May, opened 98¼c, closed 98⅝c. Corn—December, opened 48¾c, closed 53⅝c; January, opened 44¼c, closed 44⅝c; May, opened and closed 43⅝c. Oats—December, opened 33¾c, closed 33 ; January, opened 32c, closed 33⅜c; May, opened 33¼c, closed 33⅝c. Pork—December, opened and closed $8.35; January, opened $11.15, closed $11.07½; May, opened $11.62½, closed $11.55. Lard—December, opened $6.07½, closed $6.02.

Live Stock—Prices at the Union Stock yards ranged as follows: Hogs—Market active on packing and shipping account; feeling easier and prices about 5c lower; sales ranged at $3.5 @3.60 pigs, $3.40@3.80 light, $3.65@3.80 rough packing, $3.9@4.10 mixed, and $3.85@4.10 heavy packing and shipping lots.

Cattle—Market only moderately active on local and shipping account, and feeling rather easy, and prices favor buyers; quotations ranged at $5.9@6.25 choice to extra shipping steers, $5.30@5.85 good to choice do, $4.25@5.10 fair to good, $3.00@4.00 common to medium do, $3.60@4.25 butchers' steers, $1.80@2.60 stockers, $2.00@3.00 Texans, $2.4 @4.25 rangers, $2.50@3 40 feeders, $1.50@3.50 cows, $1.25@2.75 bulls, and $2.25@5.25 veal calves

Sheep—Market rather active and prices well maintained; quotations ranged at $3.50@4.75 westerns, $3.50@5.10 natives, and $3.50@5.25 lambs.

Produce: Butter—Fancy separator, 29c per lb; dairies, fancy, fresh, 25@25c; packing stock, fresh, 14@15c. Eggs—Fresh candled, loss off, 24½@25c per doz; ice house stock, 18½@19½c. Live poultry—Old hens, 6c per lb; spring, 7c; roosters, 4c; mixed turkeys, 9@10c; ducks, mixed, 9c; geese, $5.00@5.50 per doz. Potatoes—Home grown, 40@50c per sack; Wisconsin and Michigan, common to fair, 30@; good to choice, 33@38c per bu; sweet potatoes Illinois, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Jerseys, $2.50@2.75, fancy, $3.00@3.25. Apples—Common, $1.25@1.50 per bbl; good, $1.75@2.00; choice to fancy, $2.00@2.25. Cranberries—Cape Cod, $7.50@8.50 per bbl; $2.00@2.25 per box; Jerseys, $6.00@6.75.

New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.

Wheat—No. 2 red winter cash, $1.08½@1.08¾; December, $1.06¾; January, $1.8 February, $1.9⅛. Corn—No. 2 mixed cash, 65c; December, 6 c; January, 57½c. Oats—Quiet; No. 2 mixed cash, 42½@42¾c; December, 41¾c; January, 4 ¾c. Rye—More active and easier; st. 0½@1.4 g whole range. Barley—In light request ; No. 2 Milwaukee, 75@74c. Pork—Quiet; new mess, $9.75@10.75. Lard—Quiet; January, 6. 0; February, 6.80.

Live stock: Cattle—Trading active; poorest to best native steers, $3.2 @5 .0 per 100 lbs; Texans, $3.50@3.55, bulls and dry cows, $1.40@3.90. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, steady; lambs in good demands a d½c p r lb higher; sheep, $3.00@ .25 per 100 lbs; lambs, $5.00@5.35. Hogs—Nominally steady; live hogs, $3.6 @4.00 per 100 lbs.

THE CHIME.

There is an old French air,
A little song of loneliness and grief—
Simple as nature, sweet beyond compare—
And sad—past all belief!

Nameless is he that wrote
The melody—but this much I opine:
Whoever made the words was some remote
French ancestor of mine.

I know the dungeon deep
Where long he lay—and why he lay therein;
And all his anguish, that he could not sleep
For conscience of a sin.

I see his cold hard bed;
I hear the chimes that jingled in his ears
As he pressed nightly, with that wakeful head,
A pillow wet with tears.

Oh, restless little chime!
It never changed—but rang its roundelay
For each dark hour of that unhappy time
That sighed itself away.

And ever, more and more,
Its burden grew of his lorn self a part—
And mingled with his memories, and wore
Its way into his heart.

And there it wove the name
Of many a town he loved, for one dear sake,
Into its web of music; thus he came
His little song to make.

Of all that ever heard
And loved it for its sweetness, none but I
Divined the clew that, as a hidden word,
The notes doth underlie.

That wail from lips long dead
Has found its echo in this breast alone!
Only to me, by blood remembrance led,
Is that wild story known!

And though 'tis mine, by right
Of treasure trove, to rifle and lay bare—
A heritage of sorrow and delight
The world would gladly share—

Yet must I not unfold
For evermore, nor whisper late or soon,
The secret that a few slight bars thus hold
Imprisoned in a tune.

For when that little song
Goes ringing in my head, I know that he,
My luckless lone forefather, dust so long,
Relieves his life in me!

—George du Maurier in Harper's.

WAS HE A WOMAN HATER

"Why, yes, you may introduce me some time; but remember, old fellow, I am not down here for anything but a holiday, and that implies fishing, rowing, tramping—not helping some girl over the rocks, dancing, tennis and dawdling, even with your pretty cousin. You know I left flirtations when I left college."

Having thus delivered himself, Robert Warren waited for his friend, Jack Manning, to assure him for the twentieth time that his cousin Lucia was a girl of common sense; not a coquette, but a cultivated, intelligent——

Robert interrupted.

"Neither do I care to talk philosophy, poetry, or the origin of species with an intellectual Boston maid."

Jack turned away to smile, while Robert went on:

"I know them all. Girls can be classed in two divisions—one all for men, the other for something else, because they cannot get men."

"That's enough," interrupted Jack. "Lucia will have plenty of attention without demanding any of you." And the two young men strolled off the veranda.

Fortunately or unfortunately, the object of these remarks was sitting behind the closed blind of a window directly behind the young men, so she could not help hearing what her cousin and his friend had said.

Robert's sentiments were not new to her; so, instead of being annoyed, she only smiled, and her eyes shone with sudden mischief.

Jack had talked with her about Robert Warren since they were chums together at Harvard. She knew more of his record as an athlete and a society man there than as a scholar, though since that his honors at a German university were enough to satisfy any demands, and his first year at practicing law was most brilliant.

She knew that since his graduation from Harvard he had inherited a fortune that he had never dreamed would be his, and that before this he had been more deeply in love with a girl than he would acknowledge; she had thrown him over for a rich fellow and had always regretted it.

Lucia knew that Robert was handsome (she had seen his picture), and now she had heard his deep, low, rich voice. She also knew that he had been plotted for by many a match making mamma, as well as by willing daughters. This only made him withdraw more surely from society and devote himself to his law, his rod and his gun.

Now it was August, and he had come to spend a month with his old chum, who was with various relatives, at one of the large hotels on one of the loveliest of the Maine islands.

When Robert came into dinner with Jack, an hour later, he was surprised to see that Lucia was so young and so really beautiful.

He had made up his mind that he would meet a tall, dark, self possessed society young woman of about twenty-four, while the girl he now met was very fair, petite, with fluffy yellow hair, childlike blue eyes, dimpled cheeks and a mischievous, smiling mouth. She appeared about eighteen; in fact she was twenty-two.

Robert felt a little piqued that she did not seem to notice him in the least, after her cordial little bow and "I am very glad to meet you," but chatted away in her merry way to a young fellow sitting next her.

Most young women would have looked at himself, Robert reflected; yet he tried to make himself think he was very glad that this one would give him so little trouble.

That night there was a hop at the hotel, and as he came in from the piazza he met Lucia as she came down stairs with her mother and this same young man whom he had seen at dinner and who had been presented to him as Mr. Perkins.

Lucia was radiant. Her cheeks were flushed and her eyes were shining. She was very simply dressed in white tulle that floated around her like a cloud. She carried pink roses, and Robert was aware of their faint perfume as she passed him.

He turned to look after her. How gracefully she walked! How charming her neck rose from her shoulders, and how sunny was the beautiful hair!

Robert turned and walked back to the corner of the piazza that he had just left and watched the dance. The large dining room had been cleared for the dance, and a few couples were circling over the shining floor to the music of one of Strauss' waltzes. The music brought back memories of that last class day dance, when he was waltzing with the girl that he thought he loved, but who, thank fortune, he was well rid of, and who was now trying to win him back.

He saw Lucia as she floated by in young Perkins' arms. How different was her face from that other one's! Bah! His life was not to be concerned with any more pretty faces, no matter how innocent and true they looked. His dancing days were over too. So he flung away his cigar and went to his room.

The next week was spent as he first wished, in rowing, fishing and canoeing. Whenever he was at the hotel he saw Lucia surrounded by admirers, but it was Perkins who seemed to be favored by her smiles. She was cordial to Robert, but never seemed to take the slightest interest in him.

One evening Robert walked to the cliff about sunset for the beautiful sea view. As he went to take a seat behind a pile of the stone, to his surprise he found Lucia there. His step startled her, and she hastily rose to her feet.

"Do not let me intrude," he stammered, and started to go back.

She insisted that he should stay, and before he knew it they were talking together like old friends. Then they walked home by moonlight.

Robert could never forget her beauty. She wore some light, fleecy scarf about her shoulders, one end of which was carelessly caught upon her hair.

When they reached the hotel Jack met them, saying:

"I have great news for you. Perkins' brother has just anchored his yacht in the harbor, and starts Monday for a two weeks' cruise. He wants us to join his party. There will only be a half dozen—he, his two sisters, his brother, you, Robert and Lucia, and mother to matronize us."

"Oh, how lovely!" exclaimed Lucia. "Of course I should like nothing better than to go."

"And you, Robert?" questioned Jack.

"Thank you. As your guest, I shall be pleased to go," he replied, but there was no warmth in his tone. To tell the truth, he was thinking what a fine opportunity this was for Perkins to monopolize Lucia. Probably they would become engaged, he thought bitterly.

He saw no more of her during the next day than before. She seemed necessary to so many people's happiness and requisite for the success of any gayety at the hotel. She was so simple and unaffected, so merry and happy, that her presence always brought sunshine.

It was so on board the yacht. She was always on deck, and many and many a night took her guitar and sang to them under the starlight.

The weather was unusually good, but there came at last a two days' storm; they had all staid below, making candy, acting charades, playing games and singing. At last, when the waves were growing more furious and the wind raging violently, some sudden impulse made Lucia look up to Robert, and say, with a smile:

"You are the best seaman here; take me on deck, please."

There was a general protest at this, but she carried her point. After being much tossed about they reached the deck and attempted to walk up and down.

"You will have to cling close," he said, drawing her hand through his arm.

The waves were like mountains, the rain beat against them and the wind blew almost a hurricane. The color glowed in Lucia's cheeks, her eyes shone with unusual brightness.

"Oh, how sublime!" she exclaimed. "I could live on the ocean; yet it is terrible, after all," and she shuddered a little.

A sudden lurch of the boat threw her from him, and she would have fallen had he not caught her in his arms. Her silky hair brushed his cheek, and he felt his heart beating against his breast so that it seemed as if she must feel it.

"This is something of a gale," she laughed, as, womanlike, she first recovered self possession.

They soon went below, for the storm raged more furiously. Robert saw a strange expression in Perkins' eyes, but he was conscious of a wonderful elation, and could still feel the magic of the sweep of those silken locks across his lips.

The next morning dawned clear and fair, with no hint of the previous storm except the wonderful blue of the sky and the blue green of the sea.

Lucia was pacing up and down the deck with Perkins when Robert came up; then she went below to finish her packing, for this was the last day. They were only a few hours from the harbor now.

When she appeared again she went aft and leaned against the rail, looking back over the ocean. Robert joined her there.

"Are you sorry that this is our last day?" she queried.

"It has been delightful to me," he answered, then stopped, fearing to trust himself to say more.

As usual there was a call for Lucia, and Robert had only time to ask for a waltz for that evening.

His vacation was over. The next day he was to return to New York and law. He could not understand his interest (he did not call it love yet) in Lucia.

She was surprised to find him so good a partner, and they waltzed and waltzed until the music stopped; then he begged her to go out on the piazza. He drew her lace wrap about her fair shoulders and it thrilled him to see how beautiful she was.

They had hardly reached the piazza when the orchestra began playing, and Mr. Perkins came to claim her for the dance.

Robert sat in the shadow and watched them through the window. When the dance was over they came out and walked by him. They were talking low and earnestly, and as they stopped where the light from the door shone brightest Robert saw Lucia bend to look at a ring.

He rose as they went, like one dazed. It was nothing more than he had expected, yet it came like a cruel blow.

He met Lucia as she was crossing the threshold.

"I have come to finish our promenade," she said, smiling.

He felt like cursing her for her coquetry, but there was nothing for him to do but offer his arm. This he did with much formality. After vainly trying to coax him to talk, she said:

"Now that our party is so soon to be broken up, I will tell you of an engagement that will be announced tomorrow."

"Indeed?" he said, dryly, nerving himself for the news.

"Yes; Mr. Perkins"——

"I imagine as much," he interrupted. She looked at him in amazement.

"Do you know Marion?" she asked.

Then he looked at her in bewilderment, and repeated inquiringly, "Marion?"

"Yes; my cousin Marion. They have been lovers for years, but aunty did not wish the engagement to really take place until she was out of school. He goes to see her tomorrow."

"Is little Marion grown up?" he asked, then lost interest in the two and led Lucia to a settee in the shadow.

"And you are not in love with Perkins?"

A new light stole over her face. Then she broke into a hearty laugh.

"I love him as I ought to my cousin's fiance," she replied. "Is it possible you thought"—but she turned away her face to hide her smiles.

Robert's theories and cynicism were evidently left out at sea where the yacht they left that afternoon lay anchored.

"Lucia! Lucia!" he cried, clasping her in his arms, "I love you so! Tell me it is not all in vain."

One of her arms stole round his neck, and she buried her face in his breast as she whispered:

"I think I fell in love with your picture years ago, when Jack brought it from Harvard."

"Then why did you treat me so?" he asked reprovingly.

"Because I thought you were a woman hater!" she replied.

"Am I?" he asked.—F. R. F. in Boston Globe.

Mr. Twohig's Costly Aversion to Jury Duty.

The death of John Twohig recalls some interesting reminiscences. It is related that he could never be induced to serve on a jury. He was an intimate friend of Judge Devine. When on the bench the judge knew of Mr. Twohig's aversion to jury duty, and for a practical joke he caused him to be summoned as a juror at the beginning of one term.

Mr. Twohig failed to make his appearance and was heavily fined; again and again was he summoned, and each time he made no response and was each time fined by Judge Devine. The total amount in fines assessed against Mr. Twohig during that term of court alone was more than $1,000, every cent of which was paid without a murmur. He never lost an opportunity, however, of getting even with Judge Devine, and it is said that the latter came out considerably the loser in the end.—San Antonio (Tex.) Express.

Just in Time.

An extremely bashful and submissive young lady, who was being forced into a marriage against her inclination because her guardian expected to make a good thing out of the transaction, presented herself at the hymeneal altar.

"Wilt thou take this man to be thy wedded husband?" inquired the clergyman.

"My good sir," replied the young woman, "you are the very first person who has consulted me about this marriage."—L'Alcazar.

One Bit of Gold.

A flat and clean piece of yellow leaf gold, so bright and perfectly etched and scalloped by nature that old miners could hardly believe that it came from a mine in that shape, was found in Columbia hill. It is about the size, shape and half the thickness of a woman's hand, and is worth $130.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Easily Remedied.

Crank—Your meat is so tough I can't chew it.

Butcher—Why don't you have it chopped?—New York Epoch.

RUNNING A PAPER UNDER DIFFICULTY

The Troubles of an Editor Who Was Controlled by a Board of Directors.

A certain newspaper not over a thousand miles from Detroit was once owned and operated by a syndicate of lawyers, business men and politicians. About half of the board of directors at first wanted the fun and honor of running the paper. So whenever one of them fancied he had an idea in his head he would run up to the office and interview the managing editor.

Director No. 1's idea was that the editor and reporters were loafing most of the time, because they were not in the building every minute of the day like his own mill hands.

"Do you give your whole time to the paper?" he asked one day of the managing editor.

"Oh, no," said the editor. "I take seven or eight hours for sleep, and an hour or more for meals, a quarter of an hour for dressing in the morning, five minutes undressing at night. I don't shave, so there's five or ten minutes saved there, but I black my own boots; that takes time. Then there's the time going to and coming from the office. Sometimes I lie awake an hour or two at night thinking out some scheme for the paper. That ought to offset the time I take for meals. It seems to me, though, as if I gave all the rest of the time to the paper."

"Humph! You ought to write more for it! Three columns a day, at least."

"I saw the gas burning here as late as 12 o'clock one night. The gas bills are something frightful," said Director No. 2 when he called.

"Yes; well, you see this is a morning paper, and it gets pretty dark by midnight, and along until the paper goes to press the compositors—those are the men that set the types, you know—they can't read everybody's copy in the dark, and so whenever they come across a piece of copy they are not familiar with we have to light the gas for them. Probably when you came by the office that night they had just struck a piece of that kind of copy."

"Oh, of course, if it's necessary, we can't object; but don't burn any more than you actually need."

Director No. 3 remarked:

"I don't altogether like what you copy from other papers. I don't think it's very interesting. Now, I've taken The Observer for many years, and there's a lot of interesting reading matter in that. When I get through with it hadn't I better send the paper down to you and you can copy things out of it? I have kept a file of it for years, so I wouldn't like to have you cut it."

"Oh, yes, send it along. I won't cut anything out of it."

Another director came in one day and remarked:

"That's a fine article you've got on the editorial page this morning! Gets me in a nice mess! Why, the man's one of my best friends and he'll lay for me. Who wrote it?"

"Mr. Jackson."

"Well, Jackson is a fool. He's no more judgment than a sheep. We ought to get rid of him."

In order to appease Mr. Director, the editor a few days afterward had another article prepared carefully, taking back what had been said and making a veiled apology for it.

In came Director No. 5.

"You've made an awful mistake; you ought to stick to what you said last week. That was just right. It hit the nail on the head, went right to the spot. Now you've gone and taken water on it. You ought to consult Jackson about these things. His judgment on such matters is excellent."

By this time the editor began to think how his name would look at the bottom of a resignation.—Exchange.

Shopping in Cairo.

During their stay in Cairo, the late Canon Liddon and his sister, Mrs. King, occasionally went shopping, and the lady gives the following account of oriental bartering: "De Nicola (the courier) asked the price of an article, and then offered one half; the seller protested he never altered his price; then De Nicola folded up the goods, put them on a chair, and said, 'Very well, do not waste more words. I shall give you so-and-so.' The merchant screamed; De Nicola gesticulated; then they shook hands, touched foreheads, etc., and I thought the matter was arranged, when De Nicola whispered to us, 'Now the real battle is going to begin.' They screamed, stamped, thumped, and finally De Nicola threw back all our purchases, and said we would go to another shop, naming it. At once the salesman caved in, and protested he would rather give us his goods than that we should go away empty handed, and so the purchase was conducted with smiles, handshakings and the usual greetings of lip and forehead, and a backsheesh was given us into the bargain."—London News.

The Matter of Correct Names.

In Ireland the name of Gallagher, so spelled, indicates the family to be of Roman Catholic faith, whereas when the second "g" is dropped the Gallahers become Protestant. This distinction in the mother country has invested each name with a marked individuality—they are not the same, and the persons bearing them are tenacious of the one to which they have a right.

Another case where miscalling a person is that of one who has, for good and sufficient reasons, which the legislature of his state has recognized, changed his name. To continue to call him by his former name will probably get you out of his good graces, and deservedly so.—New York Times.

Best of Republican Newspapers.

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1892.

ROSWELL G. HORR ON THE TARRIFF.

The Republican party, triumphant in 1891 wherever national issues were at stakes, re news, aggressively and bravely, the fight for 1892. The New York Tribune, the ablest, most reliable and best of Republican papers, leads the way.

During 1892, Roswell G. Horr, of Michigan, the witty orator, will continue in the Tribune his remarkable articles on the Tarriff, Reciprocity, Coinage, and the Currency These topics are all understandable; the Republican policy with regard to all of them is right, patriotic and impregnable; but dust has been thrown in the people's eyes, and the air has been filled with fog, by lying and tricky tariff reformers, The Tribune prints from one to five exceedingly entertaining articles every week explaining these questions.

Mr. Horr begins at the beginning of every subject, and makes it so clear that everyone can understand and no one can answer him. Ask any neighbor what he thinks of Mr. Horr's writings. He will tell you that they are genial, clear, entertaining and perfectly unanswerable. A specialty is made of answering all questions, asked in good faith, on the Tariff, Reciprocity, Coinage, the Currency and the projects of the Farmers' Alliance. The Tribune is the best national Republican paper to supplement your local paper during 1891.

HOW TO SUCCEED IN LIFE.

The Tribune will also continue the series of articles to young men and women, penned by men, who, beginning life themselves with few advantages, have nevertheless succeeded honorably and brilliantly. It will also reply to questions as to what young men and women should do to succeed in life, under the particular circumstances in which their lot in life is cast. The replies will be written under the direction of Roswell G. Horr, whose familiarity with American life, and opportunities and whose deep and cordial sympathy with all who are struggling under adverse circumstances, promise to make the replies practical and satifactory.

VITAL TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Many special contributions will be printed from men and women of distinguished reputation. Among the topics are: "Silver Coinage, the Latest Views;" "Proper function of the minority in Legislation," to include one paper each from a Democrat and Republican, prominent in public life; "Harmful Tendencies of Trusts;" "Arid Lands of the United States;" "Millionaires of the United States;" "Free Postal Delivery in Rural Communities;" "Better Pay for Fourth-class Post Masters;" "Importance of the Nicaragua Canal;" "Village Improvement;" "Our German Fellow Citizen in America," and many others.

AGRICULTURE.

In addition to the regular two pages a week of how to run a farm and make it pay, there will be, during 1892, special papers on "Hot House Lambs," "Model Farms," "Tobacco Raising," "Sugar Beets," "Fancy High Priced Fancy Butter," "Care of Bees," "Market Gardening," "Live Stock," and a variety of other equally important branches of American farming.

FOR OLD SOLDIERS.

For veterans of the war, there will be a page a week of war stories, answers to questions, news and gossip. Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer will supply an interesting column of news of the W. R. C. The Tribune's War Stories of the past year have never been surpassed for thrilling interest.

FOR FAMILIES.

Families will value the pages devoted to "Questions and Answers," "Household Decorations," "Home Interests," "Cooking," "Knitting and Crochet," "Young Folks," and the Fashions.

A great editorial page will be printed, and fiction foreign letters, book reviews, travels, checkers and chess and fun abundantly supplied.

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THE TRIBUNE,
New York

A POPULAR FAMILY.

JENNIE: "How is it, Kate, that you always seem to 'catch on' to the last new thing? Do what I may, you always seem to get ahead of me."

KATE: "I don't know: I certainly do not make any exertion in that direction."

JENNIE: "Well, during the last few months, for example, you have taken up painting,



without any teacher; you came to the rescue when Miss Lafarge deserted her Delsarte class so suddenly, and certainly we are all improving in grace under your instruction; I heard you telling Tommy Eames last evening how his club made mistakes in playing baseball; you seem to be up on all the latest 'fads,' and know just what to do under all circumstances; you entertain beautifully; and in the last month you have improved so in health, owing, you tell me, to your physical culture exercises. Where do you get all of your information from in this little out-of-the way place?—for you never go to the city."

KATE: "Why, Jennie, you will make me vain. I have only one source of information, but it is surprising how it meets all wants. I very seldom hear of anything new but what the next few days bring me full information on the subject. Magic? No! Magazine! And a great treasure it is to us all, for it really furnishes the reading for the whole household: father has given up his magazine that he has taken for years, as he says this one gives more and better information on the subjects of the day; and mother says that it is that that makes her such a famous housekeeper. In fact, we all agree that it is the only really FAMILY magazine published, as we have sent for samples of all of them, and find that one is all for men, another all for women, and another for children only, while this one suits every one of us; so we only need to take one instead of several, and that is where the economy comes in, for it is only $2.00 a year. Perhaps you think I am too lavish in my praise; but I will let you see ours, or, better still, send 10 cents to the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street, New York, for a sample copy, and I shall always consider that I have done you a great favor; and may be you will be cutting us out, as you say we have the reputation of being the best informed family in town. If that be so, it is Demorest's Family Magazine that does it."

Pure & Full Weight.

Allen B. Wrisley.

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(Trade Mark)

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BEHOLD THESE CONQUERING OFFERS

If you are up to your interest, you will not delay a day or a half a day, but come direct to the

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This Determination Sale will be a revelation. As a cyclone distances a gentle zephyr, so will this sale surpass all others held here or elsewhere.

Regular $5, $6 and $7 SUITS & OVERCOATS $4.75	Regular $11.50, $12 and $13 SUITS & OVERCOATS $10.00
Regular $7.50, $8 and $8.50 SUITS & OVERCOATS $6.00	Regular $13.50, $15, 16.50 SUITS & OVERCOATS $12.00
Regular $9, $10 and $11 SUITS & OVERCOATS $8.00	Regular $18, $20 and $22 SUITS & OVERCOATS $15.00

We wish to impress on your mind that the offers mentioned are prizes worth seeking. New prices; new money saving opportunities; inducements no one else offers Originality and Economy the prominent features of our business. An opportunity for economy on strictly desirable merchandise far beyond anything you imagine. Only a personal inspection can convey an idea of the exceptional cheapness. Words cannot. Don't delay, goods are selling fast. The Plymouth is always busy. If you're looking for holiday goods for Gentlemen's wear, bear in mind The Plymouth has everything pertaining to a Gentleman's wardrobe.

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Main Street West of Peoria.

—It is said that electricity has opened up a new era in the production of silver. Many of the high mountain mines have been almost valueless because of the expense of transporting fuel to them. Now, through the utilization of water power with the electric motor, these mines can be operated cheaply, and a notable increase of output may be looked for.

—The "Country Circus" is still at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago. There have been many successful plays presented on McVicker's stage, but up to the present time none have so unanimously met the approbation and applause of the theater-going public as C. B. Jefferson, Klaw & Erlanger's "Country Circus," which entered on its fifth week Dec. 6. New features have been added, and Miss Katie Halloway, who has been sick, will again appear in he two-horse menage act, a refined and graceful exhibition of high school equestrianism.

—THE TELEGRAPH has always urged that booms, such as western cities have worked up without much foundation for the "growth," are damaging affairs; that such be avoided. In the prosperity which Dixon has enjoyed during the past few years the people here have generally had the good sense not to run it into anything like a boom. Dixon's growth has been steady and healthy. We are reminded of the above facts in regard to booms upon reading in a newspaper the statement that it is said that over five thousand people have left Kansas City since the first of September last.

—She came up from the South part of the county to look over the marriage records in the county clerk's office for she did not know just how many times she had mourned in the bitter sorrow natural to the deprivation of a husband. She wanted to find by the records just how many happy events—marriages we mean—she had enjoyed and so she asked clerk J. H. Thompson to examine the marriage register back to the early sixties for records of her many "joinings." We presume she has lost her identity and is perhaps endeavoring to ascertain just what her maiden name really was.

The second volume of "Tales From Town Topics" has appeared, with the announcement in a preface that the first volume enjoyed a "phenomenal" sale, and that the publishers expect the new book to prove quite as popular. It is doubtless true that a large body of the public buys with considerable avidity a book that is known to contain stories told with a French degree of Freedom, and, so long as a literary purity is preserved and a romantic brilliancy exhibited, any lapses into unconventional moral attitudes are smiled away. "Tales From Town Topics, No. 2," contains some rather startling pages, judged under austere rules, but the book is seldom stupid, and can be read by broad-minded men and women without seriously influencing the health of their souls. Town Topics Publishing Co., 21 W. 23d street, New York, publishers.

—The New York Herald has heretofore been considered one of the leading democratic newspapers of the nation, but it appears a little shaky at the present time; at least it did not want Mills for Speaker and it does not approve of Tammany's methods. Interspersed through the editorial pages of the Herald of last Thursday and Friday was the following pertinent reminders; with heavy head lines calling attention to the editor's belief that "Mills' Platform" consisted of

Absolute free trade,
An income tax,
Cleveland at any cost,

And Tammany, of course, at any price.

Adding with emphasis, "It is hard to understand why a belief in free trade, Cleveland, tariff reform, Hill, protection, or any other man or line of party policy is necessary in the makeup of a good Speaker."

The purchase and absorption of "America," the vigorous exponent of American principles, by The Chicago Graphic, has given a further impetus to the remarkable growth which this now celebrated illustrated weekly of the West has experienced.

Marriage Licenses.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE
German Lewis,	Amboy,	43
Ella B. Plummer,	East Dubuque,	19
Lyman A. Sanford,	Taylor,	26
Emma M. Wagner,	Ashton,	28
John Johnson,	China,	36
Susan Eberly,	"	26
Henry Sacks,	Reynolds,	30
Dora Barnhart,	Lee Center,	26
Geo. Schnuckel,	Brooklyn,	22
Kate Trubel,	"	20
Henry Schnell,	Reynolds,	25
Mollie Griesse,	"	23

Probate Court.

Ella J. Oakman appointed guardian of Clement and Richard Oakman under five hundred dollar bonds.

Isaac Means, letters of administration issued to Edward Utley.

Catharine A. Emmerr, conservator's final report approved and ordered to pay balance in his hands to the administrator of the estate. Conservator discharged.

Christopher Rehbein, deceased, final report approved and administrator discharged.

Isaac Edmonds, certificate of publication of notices to creditors approved.

Charlotte Gooch, deceased, claim of Dr. Jas. Brown for ten dollars allowed.

Property Transferred.

The following real estate sales have been made since our last report, according to the documents found on the county records:

L W Benedict to Mary E Benedict, qcd, pt sec 8, t 20, r 10—$5.

L W Benedict to Mary E Benedict, qcd, pt sec 17, t 20, r 10—$500.

J H Abbott to R W Sproul, wd, pt sec 21, t 22, r 10—$3250.

J Downey to Margaret Downey, qcd, land in secs 27-34-35, t 19, r 9—$1.

G Baugh to Angeline E Bollinger, qcd, ls 2 3, b 2, Nachusa—$1.

Angeline E Bollinger to S Ream, wd, ls 2 3, b 2, Nachusa—$275.

A F Morris to A Dubois, jr., deed, pt sec 19, t 21, r 10—$4269 37.

W Dysart to F A Watson, wd, pt l 3, b 33, Dixon—$3000.

A P Smith to J A Smith, deed, pt sec 20, t 39, r 2—$2000.

T D Palmer to J McBride, wd, l 5, b 2, Paw Paw—$650.

Heirs of Adam Reder to E W Reder and Mary A Neff, qcd, pt secs 4 5, t 39, r 2—$1.

A C Warner to E Frobish, wd, pt sec 36, t 20, r 8—$2275.

W A Stiles to M Jordan, qcd, l 3, b 76, Dixon and l 5, b 11, Dement—$85.

Heirs of P Allen to F Cunningham, wd, l 16, b 15, Gilson's ad Amboy—$75.

S C Lehman to W W Lehman, wd, l 1, in sec 33, t 22, r 10—$100

Anna Rickert to G C Loveland, wd, pt l 3, b 35, W Dixon—$300.

J Heckman to G C Loveland, wd, pt 3, b 47, Dixon—$175.

From Sublette.

Frank and Charles Gardner are visiting their mother and sister.

The clerk of the weather attended strictly to business last Sunday and sent a liberal supply of the beautiful snow.

Rev. Merrifield has commenced a series of lectures in the Baptist church on Ancient History. He will deliver his second lecture next Sunday night. He is well posted and is a fluent speaker.

All three of our churches will celebrate Christmas.

From Lee.

Dana C. Johnson delivered a prohibition lecture at Steward last Monday evening. The people of Lee will remember him as the "boy orator," who recently delivered an interesting lecture at this place

Mr. Meagher, of Aurora, was in town Monday and placed two fine monuments in the cemetery.

Lee should have a marshal to preserve order on our streets. We have noticed some ungentlemanly actions of late.

Lee is again on the move. Houses and barns are flying by in all directions.

The children of the M. E. and Lutheran Sunday schools are rehearsing their parts to be given on Christmas eve.

A number of people are taking advantage of the sleighing while it lasts.

We are anxiously awaiting developments from the corner brick.

THE TELEGRAPH is a welcome visitor and we look forward to its perusal with delight.

From Harmon.

There was a supper and social time at the residence of J P. McWilliams' home last Friday night.

There is nearly a coal famine in Harmon. Even at the depot they are out of fuel.

Geo. W. Hill is lighting up our streets with fine lamps. George is a hustler.

Considerable corn is coming to market; some of the cribs are full.

Rev. Mr. Colby has been spending a couple weeks in Chicago.

We came very near having a destructive fire last Friday. The barn belonging to the Boyd house took fire and got under pretty good headway before it was discovered. The fire got up into the hay mow, but our fire brigade put it out with pails and plenty of water. They are hustlers to quench fire. If some of the fire companies of Dixon would have had some of the fires to contend with that the Harmon brigade has tackeled they would have let the buildings burn down.

Kugler Bros. in connection with their creamery business are grinding corn.

Roads are bad; almost impassable on the new grades made late in the fall

NIHIL.

From Nachusa.

J. O. Hoff has bought out the interest of his partner, E. Weigle, in the steam thresher, corn sheller and wood saw. He will run all of them on his own hook hereafter and will continue to please his patrons as in the past.

Will Wertman and Warren Dysart have purchased a bran new threshing outfit and will be ready for work next season.

The lecture on Friday evening was not very well attended on account of the bad roads. We hope that Mr. Johnson can lecture to us again when we have better weather.

Lewis Ship is employed by S. W. Miller for the coming season.

Arrangements are being made for a Christmas tree at the church at the station.

Hay sold at the sale of Mrs. Tina Depuy for fourteen dollars per ton. A good price for this time of the season.

Will Deeter dehorned Emanuel Brierton's cattle last week.

A young lady who goes sleighriding and loses her handkerchief out of her outside pocket throws considerable reflection on the driver.

There being no Sunday school at Mt. Union last Sunday all members are requested to meet at the church next Saturday night for practice and to further the preparations for the Christmas tree. Bring your "Song Circle and Triumph Songs" as these both will be needed.

BILLINGS.

JOHN L. SULLIAN.

John Sullivan, the pugilist, told us once that it is a great mistake to train very much for physical contests. All he ever did to get himself in a condition of perfect health, was to get the whiskey out of him, then he had plenty of reserve power; whereas a person who has been trained according to rule, has little or no reserve force. His nervous system is strained to the point of exhaustion before he enters the ring. That this is true is shown from the fact that most pugilists die from lung trouble. John C. Heenan brought on consumption by rutpuring a blood vessel while in training. Persons afflicted with throat troubles need a simple remedy like Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure that contains no poison. It is mild, efficacious, and certain. If you local druggist hasn't it in stock, tell him that he can get it of any wholesaler.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO.
Sole Manufacturers,
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USED THEM IN HIS BLOW-GUN.

Doctor—"Well, my fine little fellow, you have got quite well again. I was sure the pills I left for you would cure you. How did you take them, in water or in cake?"

Boy—"Oh, I used them in my blow-gun."

The little fellow put the nasty, great, griping, old-fashioned pills to a good use. At most, all his internal economy needed was a dose of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules, easy to take, and are gently aperient, or actively cathartic, according to size of dose. As a laxative, only one tiny Pellet is required.

The "Pellets" cure Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

The "Pellets" are purely vegetable, and operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the cheapest pill, sold by druggists, because they are *guaranteed* to give satisfaction in every case, or their price (25 cents a vial) is refunded. Can you ask more?

The price of *Wolff's Acme Blacking* is 20c. a bottle, and it is cheap at that. It costs more to fill a bottle with Acme Blacking than other liquid Dressings cost complete for the market, including fancy boxes, artistic stoppers, and other paraphernalia. *We sell the Blacking—not the package.*

As it is our desire to sell ACME BLACKING cheaper if possible, but find ourselves unable to do so owing to its present cost of making, we hold a prize of

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Open for Competition

Until the 1st day of January, 1893, to be paid to any one who furnishes a formula enabling us to make it at such a price that a retailer can profitably sell it at 10c. a bottle.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia

It costs 10c. to find out what PIK-RON is and does. A whole page of information could not give a correct idea. **Pik-Ron** is the name of the only paint which makes plain white glass look like colored glass. All retailers sell it.

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AND MANY THERE BE WE HOPE,
WILL SPEND HER CENTS FOR A USEFUL CAKE
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"The Knight of the Shears"

First-st., Dixon, Ills.

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Enterprising Young Man: True & Co. instructed and started me. I worked steadily and made money faster than I expected to. I became able to buy an island and build a small summer hotel. If I don't succeed at that, I will go to work again at the business in which I made my money.

True & Co., Shall we instruct and start you, reader? If we do, and if you work industriously, you will in due time be able to buy an island and build a hotel, if you wish to. Money can be earned at our new line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This entirely new lead brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $25 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment—we teach you FREE. This is an age of marvelous things, and here is another great, useful, wealth-giving wonder. Great gains will reward every industrious worker. Wherever you are, and whatever you are doing, you want to know about this wonderful work at once. Delay means much money lost to you. No space to explain here, but if you will write to us, we will make all plain to you FREE. Address,

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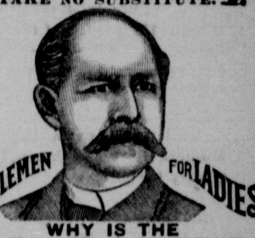
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It is a seamless shoe, with no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet; made of the best fine calf, stylish and easy, and *because we make more shoes of this grade than any other manufacturer*, it equals hand-sewed shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.

$5. 00 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf shoe ever offered for $5.00; equals French imported shoes which cost from $8.00 to $12.00.

$4. 00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe, fine calf, stylish, comfortable and durable. The best shoe ever offered at this price; same grade as custom-made shoes costing from $6.00 to $8.00.

$3. 50 Police Shoe; Farmers, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.

$2. 50 fine calf; no better shoe ever offered at this price; one trial will convince those who want a shoe for comfort and service.

$2. 25 and $2.00 Workingman's shoes are very strong and durable. Those who have given them a trial will wear no other make.

Boys' $2.00 and $1.75 school shoes are worn by the boys everywhere; they sell on their merits, as the increasing sales show.

Ladies $3.00 Hand-sewed shoe, best Dongola, very stylish; equals French imported shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00.

Ladies' 2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 shoe for Misses are the best fine Dongola. Stylish and durable.

Caution.—See that W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.

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R. R. TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO & NORTWESTERN R. R.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

No 1	Overland Limitied	A	1:23 a m
No 7	Pacific Express	A	2:08 a m
No 11	Sterling Passenger	C	12:25 p m
No 3	Omaha Express	C	3:55 p m
No 9	Sterling Passenger	C	7:39 p m
No 5	Denver Limited	A	8:57 p m

TRAINS GOING EAST.

No 8	Atlantic Express	A	3:25 a m
No 6	Denver Limited	A	5:22 a m
No 10	Sterling Passenger	C	6:55 a m
No 2	Overland Limited	A	10:59 a m
No 4	Chicago Express	C	10:46 a m
No 12	Clinton Passenger	C	2:20 p m

"A" Daily.
"C" Daily except Sunday.

F. L. MURRAY, Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

GOING SOUTH.

Passenger †	11:13 a m
Passenger †	3:15 a m
Freight Passenger †	2:10 p m
LaSalle †	6:00 p m

GOING NORTH.

Passenger *	2:58 a m
LaSalle Passenger †	6:18 a m
Passenger †	2:59 p m
Freight †	8:15 p m

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Monday.

W. C. WOOLEY, Ticket Agent.

The trains at the North Dixon depot are five minutes later going north and that time earlier going south.

C. G. ALBRIGHT, Agent.

SPECIALTIES

—FOR—

THIS WEEK

100 Marsailles and Honey Comb Bed Quilts, worth $1.10 and $1.75. for 98 cts. and $1.25.

Ladies' Holiday black Silk Hose worth $1.00 for 58c.

Ladies' Pure Silk Mittens, Hand Crochet, worth $1.25 for 98c.

Ladies Pure Japanese Silk Initial Hemstitched Handkerchief for 25c.

Gentlemens' Fine Velvet Slippers, $1.00 quality for 69c.

Gentlemens' extra heavy Pure Silk Mufflers Black and Cream, $1.25 and $1.50 quality for 98c.

100 dozen Gentlemens' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 25c quality for 15c.

Fine Hand Painted Scarfs and Lamberquins, worth $2.00 tor $1.48.

Bissel's Carpet Sweeper, the best made, for $1.98 and $2.90.

Smyrna Rugs, reduced to $2.95, $3.75, and $4.25. They are the largest size and best goods.

Towels & Napkins

Fine Damask Towels, extra large size, knotted fringe, at 39 cents, 50 cent quality.

3-4 German Linen Napkins, $1.75 quality for $1.35.

Bl'k Dress Goods

Extra fine silk finish Henrietta, all wool, for 47 cents a yard.

46 fine all wool, very heavy, Henrietta, $1 quality for 85 cents.

Bedford Cord, in colors, $1 quality for 89 cents.

Silk Warp Henrietta, best goods, for 98 cents.

All Our Muffs and Capes at Greatly Reduced Prices.

100 doz. best quality Foster Lacing Kid Gloves in black and colors for 98 cents.

STERN BROS.

Opera House Block

(Local Continued from first page)

his plea on behalf of the sparrow; that these birds at his old home are as numerous as the sands of the sea and yet they are not there considered such a nuisance as to justify a statute of extermination.

However, the great question is, Can the sparrow be exterminated? It is certainly a big undertaking for the small boy with his sling shot, especially if the ornithologist is correct in his statement of wonderful fecundity of the little bird. It begins to breed before the snow has disappeared; it raises four to six broods, each of four or five young, during the season, and their young breed before they are six months old. Assuming a single pair of sparrows to get a good start in life and that their progeny all survived, the first pair would, in one year, have produced twenty-six birds. The second year would be three hundred and thirty-eight and the third year forty-three hundred and ninety-five. Carry this on to the tenth year and the result would be 175,715, 983,698 sparrows, being a few more than are needed. Of course natural causes would interfere with this mathematical increase, but these natural causes have been minimized in this country. In England men and boys kill sparrows for sport or gain. They are used for food, and are good in pie. The sparrow hawk and the night hunting owl destroy millions of sparrows over there. The breeding season in England is short but here the creatures start housekeeping in January and are alleged to keep at it until Christmas. Though the little rascal is the most fecund of the feather tribe and neither Canada is too cold nor Texas too hot for it, yet we believe that the law is proper and may abate if it does not exterminate the nuisance.

—Miss Sadie Shank, daughter of John Shank, a wealthy farmer of Nachusa, has gone to Valparaiso, Ind., to attend school. Her father accompanied her and left her nicely situated for the winter.

—A. Hakes, of Rochelle, has rented of M. Jordan a building on River street, near McKenney's livery stable, for a blacksmith shop. We welcome all good workmen to our city.

—"A bad head" we got on our Washington news this evening. It belongs to other dispatches, having got mixed in the haste of printing the first part of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Burglar was produced two years ago in New York Madison Square Theatre. It won instant success; it has been touring the country since, and to the delight of all those who have seen it.

—A judgment of one hundred dollars was rendered against the clergyman-physician, Dr. Newman, of Milledgeville, for practicing medicine without a diploma. He packed his grip and slid over the line into Wisconsin.

—The Misses Metchens at their home corner Third street and Highland avenue, last evening entertained their friends with a candy pull. The evening was most pleasantly spent by all present, in the language of the great Milton

"With many a winding bout
Of linked sweetness long drawn out."

—A few aldermen met at the city council rooms last night but on account of there being no quorum the meeting adjourned until the next regular night, the first Friday in January. Until that time we will be in darkness as to the provisions for lighting our city in the future.

—A stranger was met yesterday who inquired for Crawford-ave. He was directed to the place but replied that he had been on that thoroughfare and found that he signs on the corners read "Chicago." The citizen whom he addressed was a little put out when forced to tell him that the streets had been renamed by the city council many months ago but that the old labels had not been taken down.

—Jerome Davis while at work this morning in the rooms being fitted up for the Young Men's Democratic Club in the Jordan building severely injured one leg above the knee by driving a chisel quite deep in the flesh. Drs. Law & Owens sewed up the wound and the young man will have a stiff leg for a number of days. At least Friday's big hunt is spoilt for him.

—There will be held by the Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor of the Presbyterian church at the residence of Mr. A. J. Brubaker, a box auction party, Friday evening, Dec 11th. Each lady is requested to provide a box containing her card and a lunch for two. These boxes will be sold at auction to the gentlemen; proceeds go to the society. Young and old are invited; sale to commence at nine o'clock.

—A one story frame addition, 20x24, is being built joining the rear of the Benjamin building on First-st. W. W. Hasting has a force of men at work making a thorough job of it. When the building is completed it will, with the new addition and the fire damaged portion restored, be occupied by Geo. K. Reynolds. This will place him in his old familiar store. He will, during the holidays, run both his present and the First street establishments.

From The Sterling Gazette.

We are assured by a member of Adam Spies' family that the Sterling Wagon Works will be moved to Clinton. Mr. Spies' family, as well as the families of many of their employes, will go to that city soon. The loss to Sterling is a serious one, and one that will be more clearly noticeable in the future rather than now.

FOOLING THE EVIL ONE.

HOW THE FRIENDS OF LEE HENN YOU SAVED THE CORPSE.

How a Dead Chinaman in New York Is Laid at Rest—The Body Lying in State. Scattering Bits of Paper Through the Streets of the Metropolis.

Lee Henn You was dead, and Lee Henn You was to be buried. The body of the Chinese gambler lay where he had died, in a small, stuffy, rather squalid room at 1 Mott street, next door to the temple of Joss. Death had not brought pallor to the face. The skin was of that yellow tint it had in life, in common with the rest of his race.

Lee Henn had killed himself—not by sudden and violent means. His lungs had been eaten away by opium smoking. The face, as that of a consumptive, was pinched and drawn, and the high cheek bones were made still more prominent by the deep hollows of the cheeks.

For a time the body was alone. Lee Henn's countrymen avoid the dead whenever possible. They do not neglect the dead, however. Lee Henn's death had been anticipated. Before he died other Chinamen had gone to James Naughton, an undertaker in Mott street, and engaged his services. By and by the undertaker came to prepare the body for burial. A Chinaman is never buried in any garment he has worn in life. Therefore, a new dark blue blouse, black, baggy trousers, new sandals and white stockings were bought and put upon Lee Henn.

Then his cue was wrapped loosely around his neck, from left to right, and on his head was placed a tight fitting black skull cap, having at its top a knob of red plush. After the body was placed in the coffin the room where it lay was prepared for the visits of the dead man's friends. A tin pan filled with earth was placed at the foot of the coffin, as was also a square piece of board.

THE PROCESSION.

All was ready. A group of Chinamen entered. Each one walked to the foot of the coffin chanting, and in the pan of earth each man stuck a candle about six inches long and as thick as a finger, and a piece of punklike substance of the diameter of a lead pencil. On the wooden board they heaped a little pile of papers. Then the priest of the temple of Joss lit the candles, the punk and the papers. A thick, peculiarly smelling smoke from the incense filled the little room and drifted through the building as the Chinamen chanted. In five minutes the candles, punk and papers had burned away and the Chinamen went out. Another group came in, and the same ceremony was repeated until all Lee Henn's friends had taken their farewell.

At 2 o'clock the undertaker came, and the time for the trip to Cypress Hills cemetery on Long Island was at hand. Within the coffin were placed a fan and numerous oblong slips of rice paper, on which characters were written, and then the coffin was taken to the hearse, which stood at the head of a procession of five carriages. On the windows of the carriages were pasted long slips of red paper covered with black characters. Into a wagon in the rear were lifted a roast suckling pig and several jars of boiled rice. A Chinaman took his seat on the hearse with the driver and the trip was begun. Immediately the Chinaman on the top of the hearse began throwing more oblong pieces of paper covered with characters into the street from a bag which he carried.

This was to protect the dead man. The Evil One always follows a dead Chinaman, but before he can catch up with the hearse and claim the dead man's soul he must pick up and read all the pieces of paper thrown from the hearse.

EVADING THE EVIL ONE.

By the time the procession had reached the Thirty-fourth street ferry the Evil One must have been blocks behind, but the hearse just missed the ferry and he caught up. As soon as the hearse drove onto the boat the Chinaman scattered the slips with a lavish hand. A number of small boys, however, usurped the functions of the Evil One, and scrambled to pick up the papers, thus throwing the Chinaman into despair.

The man perched on the hearse, however, was equal to the emergency. Just as the hearse drove off the boat he threw all the slips he had left, a prodigious number, upon the deck, and before the Evil One could pick them all up he was carried back to New York, while the procession pursued its way to Cypress Hill in peace.

On arriving at the cemetery the coffin was placed beside the open grave in the Chinamen's lot, where twenty or more Mongolians already lie, and again were candles, punk and paper lighted and chants uttered. Then the body of Lee Henn was lowered into the ground, and the roast suckling pig and boiled rice, which had been set upon ground near the grave, were replaced in the wagon and taken back to Mott street.

Formerly the food was left at the cemetery for the departed, but tramps learned of the custom and hailed a Chinese funeral with delight, scenting it from afar, like vultures, as the procession wended its way to the cemetery, leaving behind a trail of appetizing smells. After the funerals the tramps held high carnival, with never a thought of the dead Chinaman, deprived of his rice and roast pig. Consequently, to prevent this sacrilege, the Chinamen now take the food back with them and eat it themselves after they have returned to Mott street.

Lee Henn You will be mourned. He was wealthy, in the Chinatown sense of the term, a persistent, conscientious gambler and a leading and influential member of the Chinese gambling association known as the Fan Tan Tong.—New York Advertiser.

A man at Fort Valley, Ga., has a calf with six legs and two heads, the heads separated from each other at the neck, giving the calf two distinct heads, with a set of eyes, teeth and ears each.

She looked so sweet among her furs
I longed to press her to my heart;
But with one hand to rightly drive,
Alas! I did not have the art.

I tried, and tried, and tried again,
But when my arm stole round her waist,
The skittish colt would leap aside
And make me draw it back in haste.

She chatted gaily all the while
And did not seem to see me strive,
Until at last she pouting said—
"Give me the lines, and I will drive."

—N. Y. Herald.

MR. GLADSTONE'S WIFE

Is Going to Tell How She Trained Her Children.

Mrs. William E Gladstone has long been known as one of the most motherly women in England. When a young wife, years ago, she began to make a careful study of the bringing up of children. No trouble was too great for her to spend upon the children which came to her, and that she succeeded in finding the best methods is attested by the positions which her children occupy in England to-day. What required years of labor for her to learn, Mrs. Gladstone has now consented to tell in a series of articles which will be published in The Ladies' Home Journal, of Philadelphia, during 1892. Mrs. Gladstone calls her series "Hints from a Mother's Life," and in her articles she will tell what should be a young mother's first step with her baby; a child's best surroundings; how to wash and dress an infant; what an ideal nursery should be; how a child can be kept healthy, and gives, besides, some rules which are destined to become standard. The articles will be like a manual for the nursery, and thousands of American mothers will read Mrs. Gladstone's words. It is seldom that a woman of Mrs. Gladstone's high position writes on such a practical subject, and this fact will lend all the more interest to this series in the Journal. It is said that Mrs. Gladstone was paid an enormous price for the articles, and it is creditable to the enterprising publishers that they had the liberality to secure and place such material before American mothers.

The Burglar, a four act comedy drama, by the author of Alabama, opens here Monday night.

For fancy plush rockers call on C. GONNERMAN 57 First street. 55tf

Finest line of rattan goods and largest assortment of Christmas presents in the city. C. GONNERMAN. 55tf 57 First street.

LADIES.

The Ladies' Tailor System of dress cutting is the latest, most simple and complete system in use. It will pay you to investigate this system. Dress linings cut free for a few days at my dressmaking parlors.

MRS. T. C. KELLER,
53tf 316 W. Second St.

FOR SALE.

I will sell out my entire stock of clothing at a great bargain for cash or on time with approved security. Would trade it for a farm or city property.

5314 51tf. W. J. CARPENTER.

Christmas presents, mufflers, gloves and mittens and gents' neck wear, still to close out of the Chas. A. Todd stock.

d&w2w J. A. YATES, Agt.

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"An honest pill is the noblest work of the apothecary." De Witt's Little Early Risers cure constipation, billiousness and sick headache. D. S. Horton, Druggist.

Mens' and boys' overcoats that must be sold at once of the C. A. Todd stock.

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Choice New York apples such as Baldwins, Greenings, Russetts Tollman and Pound Sweets in crates and barrels for sale at PITCHER'S. 5116

Dixon Music Company.

The Haines Bros. pianos are absolutely first class; none better at any price; no question about it but absolute facts.

The Erie piano is the best piano for the money ever shown in Dixon, and the price is away down.

The F. & V. organs have a record second to none. Their workmanship and styles, as well as tone, are the best. See them before buying.

Lehr & Co's. seven octave piano case organs are a decided success, surprisingly low prices too.

The "Standard" Rotary Shuttle sewing machine. Well, we won't say a word about it; it will talk for itself if you only give it a chance. 130,000 made and sold the first six years of its existance. No other machine has such a record.

The largest stock of musical instruments of all kinds in northern Illinois. We are always pleased to show our goods.

DIXON MUSIC CO.,
160 Galena Ave.

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A place to do house work morning and evening for board. Address "E" Evening Telegraph office. 5413*

FOR RENT

HOUSE of six rooms; on Galena avenue, not far from Court House. Apply to M. Jordan. 55tlw

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—AND—

EVERYONE IS ON THE LOOKOUT FOR Christmas Presents.

To Buyers of Holiday Gifts in this particular part of the world we announce our firm intension to please you, one and all, with the unusual opportunities we offer throughout our complete and well selected line of

ELEGANT HOLIDAY GOODS.

We are now fully prepared to meet the demands of the season, and assure the public that visitors will be cordially welcome. Whether you wish to purchase or not we shall be glad to entertain you with our charming exhibition of

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This line contains unlimited numbers of pretty and appropriate articles for Christmas gifts suited to persons of all ages. Nice presents at all prices. You will find with us the very thing that suits your purpose at a price you can afford. Don't Buy until you see our line of popular presents at popular prices.

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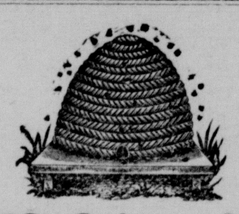
A Few Suggestions for Presents.

Plush and Oak Toilet Cases. Fur Capes and Muffs.
Mufflers and Handkerchiefs. Ribbons and Laces.
Silks, Plushes. Stamped Linens & Aprons.

Plush Cloaks and Fur Trimmed Jackets. Moquette and Smyrna Rugs. Special Bargains on our 5c., 10c and 25c. Tables.

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BEE HIVE



BEE HIVE

No. 158 Galena Avenue.

Special Sale of Holiday Goods at the Bee Hive

We have just received THE ENTIRE SAMPLE LINE from the largest toy house in the West. This stock contains a full line of Plush Goods in Toilet, Manicure, Odor, Shaving and Smoking Sets, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Plush Picture Frames, Wisp Broom Holders, Albums of all kinds, Dolls from a penny up to $1.50 each, A B C blocks, Games of all kinds, Books for Children, Toys of Every Description, Ladies' and Gents' Pocket Books, a full line of Cups and Saucers. This line contains some very fine goods, and you will miss the Bargains if you fail to see them, as we are going to sell them at wholesale prices in order to close them out at once. The Goods are all ready for inspection. Call at once and make your selections at

THE BEE HIVE,

158 Galena-ave. Dixon, Illinois.

NOT—

CLOSING OUT

But will place on sale at

10 Per Cent Discount

— BEGINNING —

MONDAY, DEC. 7th,

Continuing FOUR DAYS, our entire line of Mufflers, Handkerchiefs, White Aprons, Hosiery and Underwear, Bed Spreads, etc.

Don't Miss This Bargain Sale!

HESS & ANTOINE,

52 First Street

LADIES ATTENTION

I have a bargain for you in Satin, 11 shades, 19 inch, only 25c. pr. yd.

Also a Job in Ribbons for fancy work. A few more cloaks left at greatly reduced prices.

Remember the place, No. 5, First-st., Dixon, Ills.

C. A. BALLOU.

OUR OPENING

—OF—

CHRISTMAS GOODS

SATURDAY, DEC. 12TH,

Don't buy until you see our large stock and get our prices.

J. F. WALTERS

A COUGH OR COLD

—IS—

NOT ONLY DISAGREEABLE

But Often Very Dangerous,

—BEING THE BEGINNING OF—

Lung, Bronchical and Catarrhal AFFECTIONS.

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